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Chile Under State of Siege After Attack on Pinochet

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTIAGO — Commandos using submachine guns, grenades and rockets attacked a motorcade carrying President Augusto Pinochet on Sunday, injuring him slightly and killing five guards.

The military government immediately announced a 90-day state of siege. Using its special powers, it arrested three leading dissidents and seized or suspended the publication of six newsmagazines.

Troops and policemen stopped people in Santiago for identity checks and searched houses in two Santiago slum neighborhoods, where several shots were heard.

In the attack Sunday, the general was wounded in the left hand by shrapnel when his motorcade was attacked by what authorities said was a commando of at least 12 leftist rebels.

One extreme leftist group, the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, claimed responsibility for the attack, but a spokesman later denied the group was involved. No one was arrested at the scene of the attack, but the authorities said the weapons used were later found.

General Pinochet, 70, appeared on television after the attack with his hand bandaged. His voice wavered as he described the attack and vowed to crack down on Marxists.

Before dawn Monday, two slum neighborhoods here were surrounded by soldiers and tanks while security police began house-to-house searches, witnesses said. Both neighborhoods have strong Marxist political organizations.

Reporters heard at least 10 gunshots from one of the neighborhoods, La Victoria, at midday.

Police arrested Ricardo Lagos and Germin Correa, leading activists in separate branches of the Socialist Party, in visits to their homes, relatives said. Rafael Marroto, a spokesman for the Leftist Revolutionary Movement, was reportedly arrested in a similar raid.

Later, detectives seized this week's editions of four opposition magazines and suspended publication of two others, including the respected Hoy. An editor of Analisis was arrested.

General Pinochet's motorcade came under attack at 6:40 Sunday night while returning to Santiago from the president's weekend home at Melocotón in the Andean foothills, the officials said.

The motorcade was hit by a series of explosions and rockets as it crossed a bridge over the Maipo River, according to the secretary general of government, Francisco Javier Cuadra. He said snipers also opened fire.

The general's Mercedes-Benz was hit by 12 bullets, which failed to pierce its bullet-proof windows and body, but a hand grenade damaged it, apparently causing the injury to General Pinochet. His 10-year-old grandson, sitting next to him in the car, was unhurt.

General Pinochet, describing the rebels' attack in a television interview, said: "They attacked with rockets, grenades and shooting from the front, from behind, from all sides and from above. My first reaction was to get out, but I remembered my grandson and covered his body with mine."

The president said his driver escaped by speeding backward and ramming a guerrilla car that was blocking the motorcade from behind.

A Mercedes-Benz identical to the general's car was destroyed, as were three other vehicles in the motorcade, authorities said.

In addition to the five members of his military and police escort

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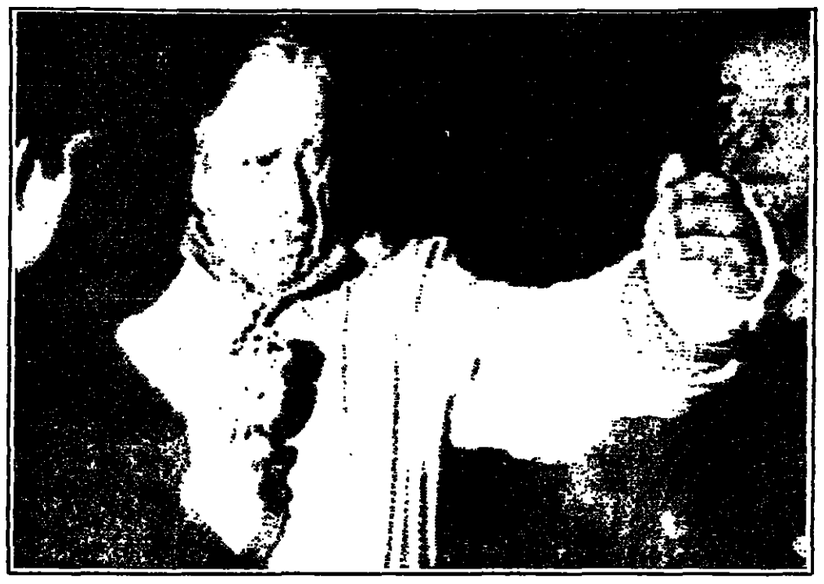
General Pinochet's 13 years of iron-fisted rule. Page 8.



Reuters

President Augusto Pinochet, his hand bandaged, speaks to Chilean television reporters.

Reuters

One of the cars from the Pinochet motorcade that was damaged in the attack.

Bombing Hits Post Office in Paris City Hall; Woman Killed

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

PARIS — A bomb exploded in a post office at Paris's City Hall on Monday, killing 1 person and wounding 18 others, 4 of them seriously, the police said.

The bomb, which had been placed on or under a bench, went off about 7 P.M., when the building was particularly crowded. A woman was killed immediately. Among those seriously wounded was at least one small child.

After the attack Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said that France had to wage "war" against terrorism.

"It is, in reality, a question of war," Mr. Chirac said, "a subversive war but a war that must be waged, conducted with all the necessary means."

Mr. Chirac, who is also the mayor of Paris, has an office and residence in the Hôtel de Ville, or city hall. At the time of the bombing, he was holding a meeting of security officials at the prime minister's office in another part of the city.

[The explosion followed two other incidents Monday: a car-bomb attack on a West German internal security service office in Cologne and a blast at the office of the African National Congress in Stockholm, Reuters reported.]

The Paris attack was strikingly similar to a series of rush-hour bombings in crowded commercial districts of the city between December and March. Two persons were injured in the attacks and more than 90 were injured.

Responsibility for those bombings was claimed by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners, which demanded the release of three convicted terrorists being held in French prisons.

Last week the group, in a warning sent to the news service Agence France-Presse, said that it would mount a new series of attacks in Paris if its demands were not met. The group later claimed to have placed a bomb that was found Thursday evening in a Paris subway station. The bomb was dismantled by police.

No group claimed responsibility in the hours that followed Monday's explosion.

Among those whose release is being demanded by the Middle Eastern group is Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, the presumed leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolution Faction, which claimed responsibility for the 1982 assassination of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Ray, an American military attaché in Paris.

The group has also demanded the release of the leader of a group that attempted to assassinate a former Iranian prime minister, Shahpur Bakhtiar, in 1980, killing a policeman and a bystander, and the head of an Armenian group convicted of a 1983 bomb attack at Paris's Orly Airport in 1983 that took seven lives.

After the unsuccessful bombing attempt in the Paris subway last week, the government issued a call for popular "vigilance" and transferred 1,000 special security police

See BOMB, Page 2

Israel Yields To Turkey on Jews' Funeral

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

ISTANBUL — Turkey has told Israel that it would not welcome the presence of a high-ranking Israeli official at the funeral Wednesday of 21 Jews slain in the terrorist attack at Istanbul's largest synagogue last Saturday, a senior Turkish official said Monday.

Israel was reported to have hoped to send a delegation headed by a top government leader, probably Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg.

"We did not object," the Turkish official said. "But we told them, 'We are grieved by their deaths, but first of all they are Turkish citizens.'"

As a result, Israel will be represented by the Sephardic chief rabbi, Mordechai Eliyahu, and the chargé d'affaires in Ankara, Yehuda Millo.

The funeral will be held in the synagogue where the attack took place. The two gunmen who carried out the attack also died, apparently killed by their own grenades.

Israeli-Turkish relations, always sensitive because of persistent calls by Arab nations for Turkey to join in a common Moslem front against Israel, have been particularly delicate since Israel formally annexed East Jerusalem in 1980. In response, Turkey demanded the lowering of diplomatic representation to the level of junior diplomats.

The embarrassment over whether an Israeli minister could attend Wednesday's funeral was indicative of Turkey's desire not to be drawn into the Middle East's conflicts.

Its desire to be considered part of the West led it to recognize Israel, while its borders with Iran, Iraq and Syria and trading interests cause it to strive to avoid giving offense to any members of the Moslem world.

Moreover, an acute struggle to maintain the supremacy of secular-

See TURKEY, Page 2

Reagan Warns Soviet Over Daniloff Charges

Reuters

DENVER — President Ronald Reagan warned the Soviet Union on Monday that the continued detention of Nicholas Daniloff, an American journalist arrested on spying charges, could become a major obstacle in U.S.-Soviet relations.

"The Soviet Union is aware how serious the consequences will be for our relations if Nick Daniloff is not set free," Mr. Reagan said in remarks to a Republican Party campaign rally.

"I call upon the Soviet authorities to act responsibly and quickly so that our two countries can make progress on the many other issues on our agenda, solving existing problems instead of creating new ones," Mr. Reagan said.

"Otherwise there will be no way to prevent this incident from becoming a major obstacle in our relations," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan issued the warning, which was his first direct public utterance on the subject, at a stop en route to Washington from a three-week vacation in California.

Mr. Daniloff, 52, the Moscow correspondent for U.S. News & World Report, was seized by Soviet secret police on Aug. 30 and formally charged Sunday with espionage.

Mr. Daniloff, his employers and the U.S. government accuse the Soviet Union of framing him, possibly to set up a trade for an alleged Soviet spy, Gennadi F. Zakharov, who is held in New York pending trial.

[The official Soviet newspaper Izvestia charged Monday that Mr. Daniloff was linked to a U.S. diplomat expelled last year on spying charges, and claimed the jailed reporter was gathering intelligence on the Soviet military in Afghanistan, The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

[Izvestia said a KGB investigator and a representative of the military prosecutor's office handed the indictment to Mr. Daniloff, indicating the correspondent might be tried by a military tribunal.

[In a satellite interview with ABC television, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said a diplomatic agreement to free Mr. Daniloff "is always possible." He declined to speculate further.]

In Denver, Mr. Reagan tried to squelch speculation about a trade.

Denouncing Mr. Daniloff's detention as "an outrage," Mr. Reagan said, "Whatever the Soviet motive — whether it's to intimidate enterprising journalists or to trade him for one of their spies that we have caught red-handed — this action violates the standards of civilized international behavior."

"There will be no trade," Mr. Reagan said.

The president added the remarks on the Daniloff controversy as the introduction to what was to have been a routine political speech on behalf of Representative Ken Kramer, a Republican who is running for Colorado's open U.S. Senate seat in the Nov. 4 elections.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, are due to meet in Washington later this month to discuss progress toward arranging a second summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

One measure of the gravity of the affair was that Moscow took the formal step of charging Mr. Daniloff with espionage even after Mr. Reagan had sent Mr. Gorbachev a letter assuring him that Mr. Daniloff was no spy.

Mr. Zakharov, a Soviet United Nations employee who, like Mr. Daniloff, does not enjoy diplomatic immunity, was arrested by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation last month while allegedly in the act of trying to purchase secret U.S. security documents.

U.S. officials said last week that the United States had offered to seek the release of Mr. Zakharov to the custody of the Soviet ambassador in Washington, pending trial, if the Russians would first allow Mr. Daniloff to return home.

The spy charges against the re-

See DANILOFF, Page 5

ON PAGE 5

■ **Soviet charges** against a U.S. reporter may be an effort to curb foreigners' contacts.

■ **China's internal security** agency keeps a pervasive, if low-key, presence.

U.S. Sent Anti-Terror Unit to Karachi But It Failed to Arrive Before Climax

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. Army counterterrorism team was sent to the scene of the hijacking in Pakistan on Friday, but it failed to arrive before the incident ended in bloodshed, according to Reagan administration officials.

The death toll from the hijacking, meanwhile, reached 20 Monday after another hostage died from wounds, according to reports from Karachi.

U.S. officials said that the Pakistani government had given permission for the counterterrorism team to land at Karachi International Airport. They said the role, if any, of the American force had not been determined in advance.

But an official familiar with the hijacking said that the U.S. experts could have provided advice, equipment or even military support in storming the plane.

"These situations are always flexible," he said. "We could even have gone in there wearing Pakistani uniforms if they wanted that."

The counterterrorism team, the Delta Force commando unit, is stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Officials said its movement had been approved by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

The PLO and Lebanese Moslem fundamentalists braced for Israeli reprisals. Page 8.

A Pakistani official reportedly said that the U.S. contingent was coming in four planes. U.S. officials declined to say how close it came to Pakistan or where it landed.

Pakistan said that all four hijackers were seized alive after the 16-hour incident on the Pan American World Airways jet.

In Karachi, President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq said Sunday the hijacking had been carried out by four "highly volatile" young Palestinians with no known connection to any government. He said they would be prosecuted in Pakistan.

Reminding listeners that Pakistani law called for the death penalty in hijacking cases, General Zia said: "I hope the courts will take full notice of this, and I hope they will receive the full punishment such crime deserves."

At a news conference, General Zia also said that it was "unfortunate" and "in bad taste" that the hijackers had acted in a country with a long history of support for Palestinian rights. But he said the hijacking would not lessen Paki-

See DELTA, Page 2

Latin Recession Called Worst Since Depression

By James L. Rowe Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Latin American nations are in the grip of a recession already longer than the one they experienced during the Great Depression of the 1930s, according to Miguel Urrutia, head of the economic and social department of the Inter-American Development Bank.

The decline in regional economic output, the rise in unemployment and the fall in investment are as bad as they were during the Depression, Mr. Urrutia said at a briefing last week.

Furthermore, "there is little hope of Latin America emerging from the recession until it can stop transferring resources abroad, as it has had to do for four consecutive years," according to the annual report on the region's economic progress.

The report was prepared by Mr. Urrutia and other economists at the Washington-based bank, which is one of the principal multilateral lenders to nonindustrialized countries in the region.

Latin American experts are becoming increasingly concerned that after four years of high unemployment and economic devastation, governments will be unable to resist domestic political pressure to channel dollars away from repayment of debts to domestic uses.

Were that to happen, the world banking system could face a crisis that might spill over into credit crunches in industrial countries as banks hurt by losses on Latin American loans are unable to raise lending to other customers.

In the past, foreign investment was the source of much of the money Latin American countries used to modernize and expand their economies.

Now there is little foreign investment, and Latin American nations are husbanding the dollars they earn from exporting to pay interest on nearly $380 billion in foreign debts.

Instead of receiving billions of dollars in foreign funds, debtor nations are sending about $25 billion a year to industrial countries, the development bank report said.

As a result, since 1980 the total amount of goods and services produced by the 25 nations in Latin America has increased by only 3.9 percent. But because their populations continued to grow, economic output per person fell by about 8 percent between 1980 and 1985.

During the two decades before 1980, the region's economic output grew 5.8 percent a year, according to the report.

For most countries, even the tiny growth the region has recorded since 1980 is an exaggeration. Nearly all of it came in Brazil, and much of that in the last year and a half.

In 14 of the countries, output per capita was at least 10 percent lower. In another seven, including Argentina and Venezuela, who are major debtors, output per head was more than 15 percent lower than it was five years ago.

If Latin America is to resume growth, it must import more than it does today, the report said. Imports are vital to current production and to investment in new facilities.

If they cannot import enough components, spare parts and some raw materials, they cannot boost production. Without dollars, they also cannot buy the capital goods and technology services needed to expand and modernize their industries.

But in the past five years, because of the need to husband dol-

See LATIN, Page 2

In U.S., Tight Contest Marks Biggest Primary Day

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Voters in nine states and the District of Columbia go to the polls Tuesday for the largest one-day round of primary elections this year.

One of the most closely watched contests concerns the successor to a retiring Senate veteran, Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland. Seventeen candidates are seeking their parties' nominations in that race.

The stakes are high in Nevada's U.S. Senate race. Page 3.

Close races such as the Maryland contest are particularly important as Democrats try to take control of the Senate from the Republicans. There are 34 Senate seats at stake in the November general elections; 22 of them are held by the Republicans, the rest by Democrats.

President Ronald Reagan has stepped up his own drive to keep Republican control of the Senate. He stopped Sunday in Los Angeles at the end of his vacation to raise money for Representative Ed Zschau of California, who is opposing Senator Alan Cranston. On Monday, Mr. Reagan was to speak in Colorado on behalf of Representative Ken Kramer.

[Mr. Reagan said in Los Angeles that November's "make or break" elections represented a fundamental contest, The New York Times reported. He said voters had the choice of maintaining conservative doctrine or returning to the liberal political philosophy that he said ruled the nation before his election in 1980.

[Mr. Reagan said the results of the elections would "determine if everything we've worked for, everything we've struggled and sweated for, is to be given a chance."

[He sounded a message that he is expected to voice throughout the fall campaign season: that the upcoming election represented "the last campaign in which I will have a personal stake."]

Mr. Mathias's retirement after 18 years in the Senate brought 17 Senate candidates onto the Maryland primary ballot. Among the Democrats, opinion polls indicate that Barbara A. Mikulski, a congresswoman in her fifth term, has a 2-to-1 lead over Governor Harry Hughes and Representative Michael D. Barnes.

Mr. Hughes's fortunes were hurt by the state's banking collapse.

The favored Republican in Maryland, a heavily Democratic state, is Linda Chavez, a former White House aide.

Five other states have Senate races Tuesday, and all nine will pick candidates for governor.

The only governor who faces serious primary opposition is Rudy Perpich of Minnesota, a Democrat. He is opposed by George Latimer of St. Paul, who has gained support for his work in rejuvenating the capital city. Cal Ludeman, a former state lawmaker, is favored in the Republican primary.

The most hotly contended races for governor are in Arizona and Maryland.

In Arizona, four millionaires, led

See VOTE, Page 3

The Associated Press

Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, right, and Linda Chavez, a former White House deputy assistant, are among the 17 Senate candidates on Maryland's primary ballot.

Lucian Perkins/The Washington Post

INSIDE

Reuters

A young resident of a South African squatter camp wears a Martin Luther King badge given him Monday by Dr. King's widow. Page 2.

GENERAL NEWS

■ **Scholars** get more U.S. research funds, if they are in preferred fields. Page 4.

ARTS/LEISURE

■ **Men's fashion,** on show in Paris, offers little for the boardroom but lots for leisure, Hebe Dorsey reports. Page 9.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ **European central bankers** said expectations of new rate cuts have faded. Page 11.

■ **Nissan Motor Co.** opened a new factory in northeast England. Page 11.

Tutu Escorts Runcie And Mrs. King Through Crossroads Shantytown

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

CAPE TOWN — Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu, in his first day as Lord of the Anglican Province of Southern Africa, waded through the mud and sewage of the Crossroads shantytown Monday with the archbishop of Canterbury at his side.

He later repeated the tour for the U.S. civil rights activist Coretta Scott King and found himself in the middle of a controversy between Mrs. King and militant South African black nationalists.

Shadowed by plainclothes policemen and uniformed security forces in armored trucks, Archbishop Tutu and the Most Reverend Robert Runcie, archbishop of Canterbury, spent about an hour in Crossroads, where in May and June more than 70,000 black squatters were driven from their makeshift shacks in a government-backed population transfer.

Archbishop Runcie, the nominal leader of 65 million Anglicans worldwide, said he was appalled by the squalor of Crossroads.

"You've got whole families out here who've never had jobs," he said. "The barbed wire, all the security vehicles, seem to me to say that the government is not directly interested in solving the problems."

At one stop, where he chatted with Crossroads residents, Archbishop Runcie said: "On television, you don't sense the daily squalor, the flies, the filth, the dehumanizing way people are just thrown together. It's so much more dramatically squalid than I had expected. It's the detail that's so horrifying."

Archbishop Tutu showed Mrs. King coils of razor wire surrounding the squatter area, describing it as "South Africa's Berlin Wall."

Mrs. King, widow of the activist Martin Luther King Jr., said the squalid resettlement camp "really defies the imagination."

"Evil and injustice cannot reign forever," she said. "It will have to give way."

The Crossroads tour by the archbishops of Canterbury and Cape Town was overshadowed, in part, by a growing controversy over Mrs. King's plans to meet with President Pieter W. Botha, who to many blacks is a symbol of South Africa's attachment to the policy of racial separation and continued white rule, and with Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the moderate Zulu tribal chieftan who has sought to reach an accommodation with Mr. Botha's government and who is viewed as something of a collaborator by many militant blacks.

Two prominent black nationalist leaders, Winnie Mandela and the Reverend Alan Boesak, have reportedly balked at meeting Mrs. King because of her planned meeting with Mr. Botha. Mrs. Mandela is the wife of the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress. Nelson Mandela, and Mr. Boesak is the president of the World Alliance of Churches.

Mrs. Mandela's confidants said Monday that a meeting with Mrs. King would be impossible as long as she insisted upon seeing Mr. Botha, and Mr. Boesak said the same thing Sunday.

Caught in the middle of the dispute, Archbishop Tutu, who himself attracted the anger of many militant black nationalists because of his two meetings with Mr. Botha, said: "I've not been involved in that. Who she sees is up to her. I'm not involved in her private agenda."

Mrs. King said that she still planned to meet with Mr. Botha, Mrs. Mandela and Mr. Boesak.

"We'll have to see how things work out," she said, "but it's really important to have dialogue with people who hold opposing views."

Archbishop Tutu used the occasion to appeal to Mr. Botha to reprieve three members of the ANC who are scheduled to hang Tuesday in Pretoria: Andrew Zondo, sentenced to death for his part in a bombing in a shopping center south of Durban, in which five people died, and Sipho Bridget Xulu and Clarence Payi, who will hang for the assassination of an ANC member in Natal Province.

A reprieve, Archbishop Tutu said, would "create a climate that would make people want a little more to negotiate."

He said that if the executions take place, they will "just be another example of the intransigence of this government."

"They act as if they are not dealing with human beings," he said.

John Parkin/The Associated Press

The Most Reverend Robert Runcie, archbishop of Canterbury, left, touring Crossroads on Monday with Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu, who has taken the arm of a local bishop.

Rebels to Train In Puerto Rico, Nicaragua Asserts

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — Interior Minister Tomás Borge Martinez has said that the United States will train Nicaraguan rebels in Puerto Rico as part of its aid to insurgents trying to overthrow the Managua government.

Mr. Borge, whose ministry deals with police and intelligence, said Sunday the training at Puerto Rican bases would include a "civic action program" aimed at winning popular support of Nicaraguan peasants.

There was no immediate response to the allegation from U.S. officials. Puerto Rico is a U.S. commonwealth territory.

DELTA: *Anti-Terror Unit Arrived Too Late in Pakistan*

(Continued from Page 1)

stan's backing of the Palestinian cause.

"If a certain action has to be taken, whether it is by irresponsible individual Palestinians or as a result of some mastermind, why should it be in Pakistan?" General Zia said.

On Palestinian rights, he said "Pakistan behaves and acts holier than the pope."

General Zia offered little new information about the identities of the hijackers. He confirmed previous reports that two extremist groups, the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Soldiers of God, had claimed responsibility and also noted reports speculating that the hijackers were linked to an "offshoot" of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

But the general seemed to dismiss these reports as inconclusive.

"Whatever facts have been revealed so far, they have no connection with any government," he said of the gunmen. "They are youngsters and very motivated and highly volatile. They must have been motivated by some cause."

He said three of the four were 19, 23 and 25 years of age.

A State Department official said that the Pakistani authorities had not passed on information from their interrogations.

"It'll take a while," he said. Referring to the hijackers, he added: "Most of these people are trained to give several different stories."

Some officials said that the fruitless dispatch of the U.S. team to Pakistan illustrated a need to deploy such units closer to regions in which hijackings often occur.

Similar concerns were raised last year after U.S. commandos were unable to respond in time to an airplane hijacking in Malta and the takeover of the cruise ship Achille Lauro.

At the time, officials said they were considering stationing counterterrorism experts in West Germany or Italy. But officials said that they had not been able to carry out the proposals, in part because the potential host countries had expressed discomfort.

Donald P. Gregg, the national security adviser to Vice President George Bush, said he believed that the incident in Pakistan could have been concluded with less bloodshed if American experts had been able to provide help.

Mr. Gregg noted reports that the Pakistani commandos took several minutes to reach the plane after the hijackers began firing on the passengers. The Delta Force team is trained to storm an airliner in seconds, he said.

The Delta Force commandos specialize in rescue missions. According to a Pentagon official, they have equipment for listening to hijackers, boarding planes and stunning assailants.

The team has not had a major success in storming a plane, but its advisers were instrumental in helping Venezuelan troops retake a hijacked jetliner in Curaçao in 1984, officials said. In that incident, the 79 passengers were rescued and two hijackers killed.

Other U.S. officials said it was not certain that the presence of American experts could have prevented or limited casualties.

"There are often situations where our people can be helpful, but from everything I've seen from Karachi, I'm not sure," a State Department official said.

Officials involved in monitoring the hijacking continued Sunday to praise the Pakistani response. They noted, for instance, that Pakistani forces decided early in the incident that they would not let the Boeing 747 depart.

U.S. officials also praised Pakistan's decision to allow the American force to land at the airport.

Last year, Malta did not allow a U.S. plane carrying counterterrorism experts and equipment to land. Egyptian commandos subsequently stormed the hijacked Egyptian airliner, and 60 were killed.

During the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines flight in the Middle East in June last year, officials said, Algeria barred the U.S. team.

■ Identification of Hijacker

In Perugia, Italy, police sources said Monday they believed that the alleged leader of the hijackers was registered at Perugia University for Foreigners in 1984, United Press International reported.

The man, identified by school records as Gomer Hussein, apparently was one of a group of Palestinians who went to Perugia to pass a qualifying exam that would enable them to study Italian at the University of Athens.

Officers checked university records after an Italian survivor of the hijacking, identified as Giulio Bertolussi, said that Mr. Hussein had addressed him in fluent Italian and told him he had attended the school.

The Italian media have long called Perugia a "crossroads of terrorism." Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish gunman, enrolled there before his attempt in May 1981 to assassinate Pope John Paul II.

■ Pan Am Drops Karachi

A representative of Pan American World Airways said the airline has stopped flying through Karachi pending an explanation from authorities on security lapses that resulted in the seizure of the jet, The Associated Press reported from Bombay.

BOMB: *One Dead in Paris*

(Continued from Page 1)

into the city from elsewhere in France.

■ Attack in Cologne

The car bomb in Cologne caused major damage to the headquarters of West Germany's counterintelligence service, Reuters reported.

The blast, at 3:45 A.M., wrecked the facade of the five-story building, which houses the Office for the Protection of the Constitution, and destroyed a ground-floor conference room.

In a note found by a 5-year-old child in a nearby park, a leftist group calling itself the Fighting Unit Christos Tsoutsouvis claimed responsibility for the attack. It said the bombing had been part of a war against West European security organizations.

Officials at the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe said they believed that the letter was genuine and that the group was linked to the Red Army Faction, an urban guerrilla organization.

Mr. Tsoutsouvis, a Greek citizen, was killed in a gun battle with police in Athens in May 1985.

Monday's letter also demanded the immediate release of Günther Sonnenberg, 32, a member of the Red Army Faction, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1978. Mr. Sonnenberg was convicted of attempted murder in the deaths of two policemen and of involvement in the 1977 assassination of a federal prosecutor, Siegfried Buback.

The explosion in Stockholm caused extensive damage to a building housing the office of the African National Congress. No one was hurt.

Foreign Minister Sten Andersson, who arrived at the scene shortly after the blast, called it "an act of madness" and said he would personally apologize to the ANC's leadership in Lusaka, Zambia, "that such a thing could happen in Sweden."

TURKEY: *Delegation Shifted*

(Continued from Page 1)

ism against the rising tide of fundamentalism causes Turkey to maintain its relations with Israel at the lowest public level.

To Turkish officials, the attack on the Neve Shalom Synagogue, which investigators believe to be the work of Arab gunmen, represented not only a major recurrence of terrorism in a country that was wracked by internal political violence until a military takeover in 1980, but an intrusion of a Middle Eastern conflict.

"Some countries promote terrorism," Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said in an interview with the newspaper Milliyet. "This must not be. They want to involve Turkey in Middle Eastern events. They will not succeed."

Despite the diplomatic coolness toward Israel, Turkish Jews are in no doubt about the genuine revulsion of Turks at the synagogue massacre and about the continuing hospitality and absence of anti-Jewish sentiments that they ascribe to their compatriots.

Asked about the future of Jewish life after the first major act of anti-Semitic violence in Turkish memory, community leaders said they feared nothing from their neighbors. "This means no change in the sense of security for Jews in Turkey," said Chief Rabbi David Asseo in an interview.

"Jews here live in peace," he continued. "They go about their business. If they want to leave, they leave."

The number of Turkish Jews has nonetheless declined from about 80,000 in 1945 to about 22,000.

The creation of Israel and the memory of punitive tax laws against minorities during World War II are believed to be the chief factors leading to a wave of postwar emigration.

But the chief rabbi said the Jewish community had asked for more security for its institutions.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bhutto Freed on Eve of Court Hearing

KARACHI, Pakistan (AP) — Benazir Bhutto was released from jail Monday after being held since Aug. 14 following a crackdown on the opposition by the government of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

Miss Bhutto was released from jail on the eve of a scheduled court hearing of an appeal against a 30-day government detention order, under which she was arrested.

Miss Bhutto, 33, leader of the Pakistan People's Party, was arrested after addressing a public rally despite a government ban on political activity surrounding the nation's independence day. She is the daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was overthrown as president and executed by General Zia.

Singapore Press Law Takes Effect

SINGAPORE (UPI) — The government has enacted a law permitting it to restrict the sale and distribution of foreign publications deemed to be interfering in domestic affairs.

The law, which took effect Friday, affects several Western publications that print and distribute in Singapore, including the Asian Wall Street Journal, The Economist, the International Herald Tribune, Time and USA Today. It also has implications for newspapers and magazines based in Asian nations that are sold in Singapore, where 3,700 foreign publications are available.

Anyone found guilty of selling such publications may be imprisoned for up to two years and fined up to $5,000, while subscribers to such publications may be imprisoned for six months and fined up to $1,000.

14th Game in Chess Match Adjourned

LENINGRAD (UPI) — The 14th game in the world chess championship was adjourned Monday.

Garri Kasparov, the defending champion, who was playing white, sealed his 41st move, and experts said he had a good chance of beating his challenger, Anatoli Karpov, when play resumed Tuesday.

GAME 14
RUY LOPEZ

White Kasparov	Black Karpov	White Kasparov	Black Karpov	White Kasparov	Black Karpov
1. e4	e5	15. Bb1	c5	29. Ra1	Ra4
2. Nf3	Nc6	16. d5	Nd7	30. Ng4	Bf8
3. Bb5	a6	17. Ra3	c4	31. Re1	Qd6
4. Ba4	Nf6	18. ab	ab	32. Ne5	Re4
5. 0-0	Be7	19. Nd4	Rxa3	33. Rxe4	bxe4
6. Re1	b5	20. bxa3	Nd3	34. Nxb7	cxd3
7. Bb3	d6	21. Bxd3	cxd3	35. Nxd6	Bxd6
8. c3	0-0	22. Bb2	Qa5	36. Kf1	Kg7
9. h3	Bb7	23. Nf5	Ne5	37. f3	f5
10. d4	Re8	24. Bxe5	dxe5	38. Nf2	d2
11. Nbd2	Bf8	25. Nb3	Qb6	39. Ke2	Bb4
12. a4	h6	26. Qxd3	Ra8	40. Nd3	Bc3
13. Bc2	ed	27. Rc1	g6	Adjourned.	
14. cd	Nb4	28. Ne3	Bxa3		

Soviet Recalls Stockholm Negotiators

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — The Soviet Union recalled its two top negotiators at the European Disarmament Conference for consultations 11 days before the end of the 35-nation talks, Soviet delegates said Monday.

NATO diplomats expressed confidence that the Soviet representative, Oleg A. Grinevsky, and his military adviser, General Viktor Tatarnikov, would return with permission to make the final concessions needed to secure an agreement at the talks.

Warsaw Pact delegates took a pessimistic view. They said Moscow had gone as far as it could at the two-and-a-half-year conference, but had obtained no matching concessions from NATO. A Soviet delegate said: "The situation in our view is extremely serious, not to say critical. We are very dissatisfied with what has been happening over the last few weeks. We have made one concession after another and obtained nothing in return."

Iraqi Office in Paris Seized by Kurds

PARIS (Reuters) — About a dozen Kurds seized hostages at the Iraqi Airways office on the Champs Elysées on Monday but surrendered without violence after about 90 minutes, the police said.

Earlier, one of the raiders had threatened to blow up the office if the press and television did not send reporters to hear their protests against what she called the massacre of Kurds by the Iraqi Army.

The police surrounded the building and evacuated tourists and shoppers from the western end of the avenue, leading to the Arc de Triomphe.

For the Record

King Hussein of Jordan, 51, had a successful sinus operation in London Monday, the Jordanian news agency Petra reported. *(Reuters)*

The Dalai Lama arrived in Moscow Sunday on a religious visit, Soviet Buddhists announced. The spiritual leader of six million Tibetan Buddhists is to go to Leningrad on Monday night. *(AFP)*

A Colombian man considered a major drug trafficker by U.S. authorities was convicted Thursday of cocaine trafficking in Ocala, Florida. José Cabrera-Sarmiento was indicted in April 1984 as the ringleader of a group that had smuggled eight tons (7.2 metric tons) of cocaine, worth $2.2 billion, from June 1982 to November 1983. *(AP)*

An inmate was killed Sunday when five prisoners broke out of jail in Wartburg, Tennessee. A guard shot and killed Ronald G. Kaywood, 26, during the break-out at the Morgan County Regional Correctional Facility, said a spokesman for the Tennessee Correction Department. Two inmates were recaptured within hours and two remained at large on Monday. *(AP)*

Correction

In the Herald Tribune of Sept. 1, a photograph of the pyramid of Chephren was incorrectly identified as the pyramid of Cheops.

LATIN: *Bank Cites Long Recession*

(Continued from Page 1)

lars to pay interest, imports have fallen by a third.

Because of falling prices for domestically produced goods, export earnings, virtually the only source of dollars these countries have, are stagnant, even though the volume of exports has risen dramatically in the last five years, the bank report said.

If the countries are to increase imports, their export earnings must rise, their debt bills must fall or foreigners must step up the funds they provide to the 25 Latin American countries, the report said.

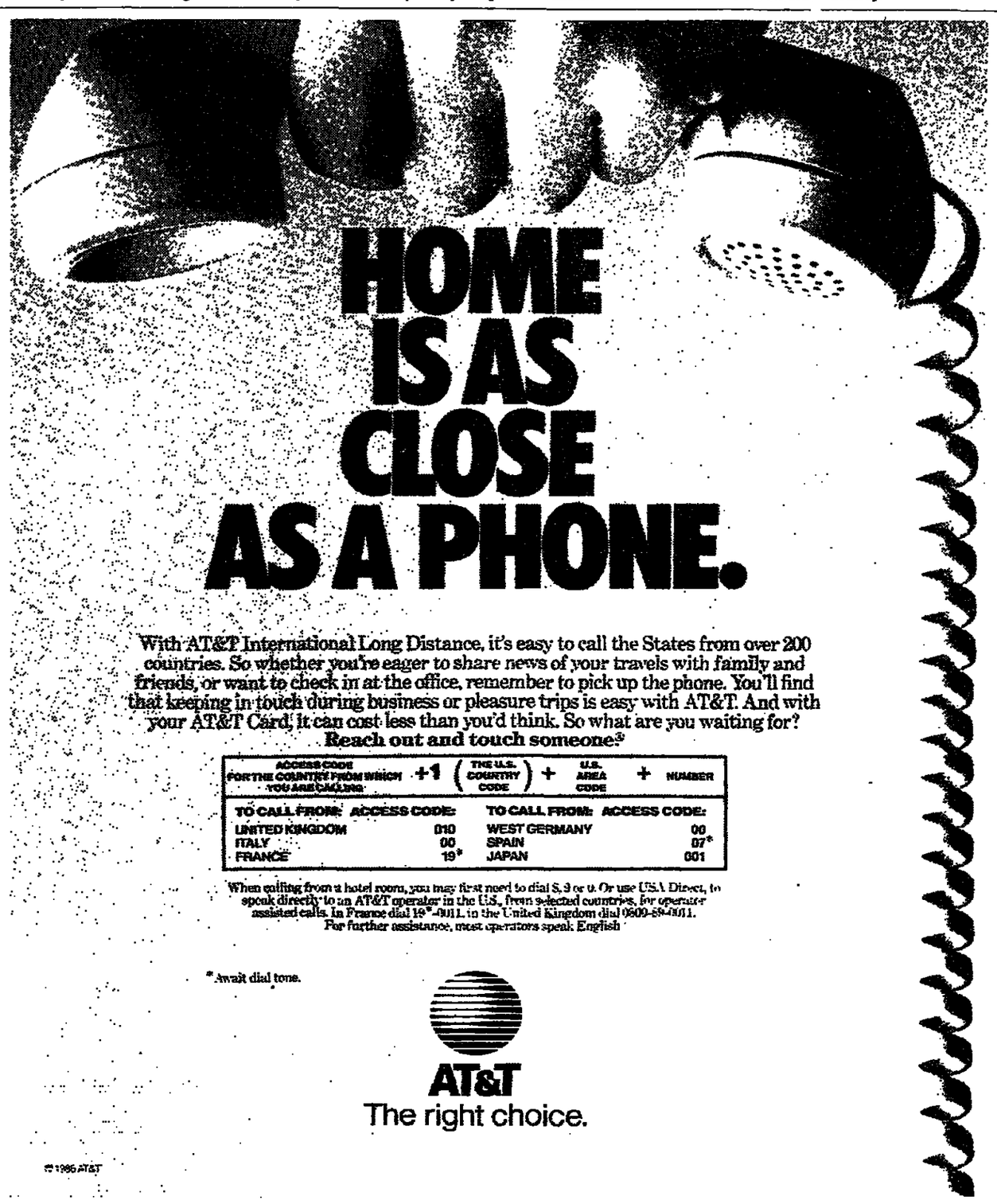
Interest rates are declining, which will help somewhat. Except for coffee, however, the outlook on prices for the commodities Latin America exports does not look good.

Other specialists think that much of the benefits in the decline in interest rates will be offset by falling export prices.

The U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, last year proposed an initiative that would boost the amount of foreign funds flowing to Latin American and other debtors in order to rekindle economic growth. The money was to come from commercial banks and development institutions.

The Baker plan, as it is called, has increased lending by development banks to some of the debtor nations. But only Mexico, which is near collapse from the decline in oil prices, has been the subject of an overall injection of private and public money.

Even in Mexico's case, commercial banks have yet to agree to the $6-billion portion of a $12-billion assistance package proposed by the International Monetary Fund.



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Laxalt's Presidential Ambitions and Senate Seat Are the Stakes in Nevada

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

RENO, Nevada — The political stakes are high in Nevada this fall. The state's tiny electorate, a mere 375,000 voters, could decide not only who controls the U.S. Senate for the next two years but also whether Senator Paul Laxalt, who has long been Nevada's most powerful politician, pursues his presidential ambitions in 1988.

Mr. Laxalt, a Republican who is perhaps President Ronald Reagan's closest ally in the Senate, is giving up his seat. He has said he may try for the Republican presidential nomination if he can raise the money and if no other candidate establishes a big early lead.

But many politicians here believe he may have second thoughts if the candidate he chose to run for his seat, former Representative Jim Santini, loses in November, especially if such a loss contributed to a Democratic takeover in the Senate.

Mr. Santini, who switched from the Democratic Party at Mr. Laxalt's behest to make the race, is trailing his Democratic opponent, Representative Harry M. Reid, by two or three percentage points, according to private polls taken in recent weeks for each candidate.

The Santini-Reid race is one of the half-dozen or so contests in which Democrats are thought to have a good chance to pick up Republican seats. The Democrats need a net gain of four to win control of the Senate.

Not surprisingly, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Laxalt are helping Mr. Santini. The president visited the state in June, raising $700,000, and he is expected to return.

But some observers have suggested that the ability of Mr. Reagan and Mr. Laxalt to swing votes in Nevada was overrated.

In fact, one of the big topics of political gossip here was the showing of Senator Laxalt's son, John Paul, in the primary election Sept. 2. The younger Mr. Laxalt, seeking nomination for a state Assembly seat in his native Carson City, defeated a weak opponent by only 32 votes despite his father's help.

The Republicans were heartened, however, by Mr. Santini's performance. Although Mr. Laxalt has denied it, many Nevadans believe that he forced his former Reno aide, Representative Barbara F. Vucanovich, to drop out of the Senate race to give Mr. Santini a clear shot, and they expected a large protest vote against Mr. Santini. But only 11.7 percent of the Republican primary voters chose the protest vehicle, a line on the ballot marked "none of the above candidates."

The race is one of the half-dozen or so contests in which Democrats are thought to have a good chance to pick up Republican seats.

Mr. Santini's strategy is simple: to paint Mr. Reid as a liberal and himself as a conservative, then ride into office on the votes of Nevada's conservative majority.

Although Mr. Santini is a Roman Catholic and Mr. Reid is a Mormon, the largely Mormon Pro-Family Coalition is backing Mr. Santini because, it says, Mr. Reid is "too liberal for Nevada."

Mr. Reid calls himself a moderate, although he has usually gained relatively high ratings from liberal pressure groups and labor unions.

Mr. Santini, 49, is more animated and outgoing than Mr. Reid, who was something of a boy wonder in Nevada politics. Now 46, he was elected lieutenant governor at 29.

Mr. Reid's campaign is designed to portray Mr. Santini as a turncoat and a sloth. He cites records showing that Mr. Santini missed dozens of key votes in the House.

"He had the worst voting record in the history of Nevada," Mr. Reid said. "If you only went to work 40 percent of the time you'd get fired, and that's exactly how often he showed up."

Mr. Reid has also devoted a lot of effort to collecting signatures for a petition asking the president not to put a nuclear waste disposal site at Yucca Mountain, Nevada. Some 15,000 people have signed the petition. Yucca Mountain is one of three places in three states being considered for the nuclear waste site.

Mr. Santini dismisses the waste issue as "a charade," asserting that he opposed nuclear dumping in Nevada long before Mr. Reid. As for his voting record, he described that issue as "part of a smoke screen intended to divert attention from the issues and from Harry's lack of performance on problems of vital interest to Nevada."

"He thinks he can win by telling people I'm a lazy lout," Mr. Santini added. "I don't believe it."

Although Mr. Santini will almost certainly raise more money than Mr. Reid, the Democrat should have no trouble putting his case across on television. He already has run five weeks of commercials, he has $500,000 in the bank and he expects to raise $500,000 more. In a state whose news media costs are among the lowest in the nation, that should be plenty.

A series of debates could decide the outcome. That, or, as an old political hand in Carson City put it, "some stupid mistake by one or the other."

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Top U.S. Mafia Leaders Go on Trial in New York

By Arnold H. Lubasch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A major racketeering trial that opened here Monday is expected to concentrate on charges that a "commission" of top crime leaders ruled the Mafia with "threats, violence and murder."

No previous trial has focused directly on the highest level of Mafia leadership, according to federal authorities.

The eight defendants in the trial in U.S. District Court in Manhattan are charged with being members or associates of the ruling commission.

The indictment said that the commission consisted primarily of the bosses of the city's five traditional organized-crime families — Gambino, Genovese, Colombo, Lucchese and Bonanno.

All five crime families have been feeling the impact of a concerted law-enforcement drive, which has resulted in the indictment of scores of people on racketeering charges.

Judge Richard Owen began the process of selecting a jury Monday, keeping the names of the jurors secret.

Carmine (Junior) Persico, who has decided to act as his own lawyer, is charged with being the boss of the Colombo group. He and Gennaro (Gerry Lang) Langella, charged as an acting boss of the group, were convicted in another trial on June 13. They have filed a double-jeopardy appeal, contending they are being prosecuted twice for similar charges of extorting payoffs from the construction industry.

The main defendants in the commission trial include two other men charged with being the bosses of crime families. They are Anthony (Fat Tony) Salerno of the Genovese group and Anthony (Tony Ducks) Corallo of the Lucchese group.

Two others charged with being Lucchese leaders are identified in the indictment as Salvatore (Tom Mix) Santoro, the underboss, and Christopher (Christie Tick) Furnari, the consigliere, or counselor, the third-highest post in the family. Another defendant, Ralph Scopo, is identified as a Colombo member who was president of the District Council of Cement and Concrete Workers.

The eighth defendant, Anthony (Bruno) Indelicato, is identified as a capo, or captain, in the Bonanno family. He is charged with taking part in the murder of the family's boss, Carmine Galante, and two associates in 1979, when the commission resolved a dispute by "authorizing the murders."

The trial of Philip (Rusty) Rastelli, who is accused of being the current Bonanno boss, is being severed from the commission trial because he is still on trial in a separate case in Brooklyn.

Three other men indicted in the commission case died after the charges were filed. Paul C. Castellano, charged as the Gambino boss, was shot to death Dec. 16. His reputed underboss, Aniello Dellacroce, and the reputed Bonanno consigliere, Stefano Canone, died of natural causes.

John Gotti, described by the authorities as the new Gambino boss, is not involved in the commission trial.

The 25-count indictment charged that the commission regulated a wide range of criminal activities that included narcotics, gambling, extortion and labor racketeering.

Operating in a pattern of racketeering, the indictment said, the commission established rules to govern the crime families. The indictment said the commission exerted fear against Mafia members as well as outsiders by "identifying the commission with threats, violence and murder."

Mario Suriani/The Associated Press

Anthony (Fat Tony) Salerno, reputed head of the Genovese family, leaving federal court after a 1985 indictment.

VOTE: *9 States, District of Columbia to Hold Primaries*

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Democratic superintendent of public instruction, Carolyn Warner, and Burton Barr, the Republican state House majority leader, hope to succeed Governor Bruce Babbitt, a Democrat who is exploring a run for the presidency.

In Maryland, Mayor William Donald Schaefer of Baltimore and Attorney General Stephen Sachs are trying to succeed Mr. Hughes. The winner will face Thomas Mooney, a Republican state lawmaker, in November.

Little serious primary opposition is seen for Senators Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York, Warren B. Rudman of New Hampshire, and Robert W. Kasten Jr. of Wisconsin, all Republicans, or for Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut and Patrick Leahy of Vermont, who are Democrats.

The dozens of House seats at stake in the nine states afford interesting races. The first of a new generation of Kennedys to run for office will be on the ballot in Maryland: Kathleen K. Townsend, the eldest daughter of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, who was killed in 1968, is running in a three-way Democratic primary in the 2nd District.

In Arizona, Representative Morris K. Udall, a Democratic one-time presidential candidate who was first elected to the House in 1961, has a challenger in the primary, state Senator Luis Gonzales, for only the second time.

In the District of Columbia, Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr. is seeking a third term as chief executive of the nation's capital amid allegations of corruption in his administration.

■ Streisand Aids Cranston

The singer and actress Barbra Streisand gave only her third public performance in 20 years at a fund-raising dinner Saturday for Mr. Cranston, The Associated Press reported from Los Angeles.

She raised $1.5 million at the event, the same amount raised for Mr. Zschau by Mr. Reagan. The total was said by political observers to be a two-day political fund-raising record.

Little Damage Caused By Blast in Netherlands

United Press International

THE HAGUE — A bomb explosion early Monday caused little damage outside the offices of a Dutch civil engineering and construction company that the Dutch peace movement believes is working on preparations for the arrival of U.S. cruise missiles.

The blast shattered glass and caused a small fire at the main office entrance of Hollandsche Beton Groep NV in Rijswik, police said. There were no injuries in the blast, but damage was estimated at 10,000 to 20,000 guilders ($4,300 to $8,600).

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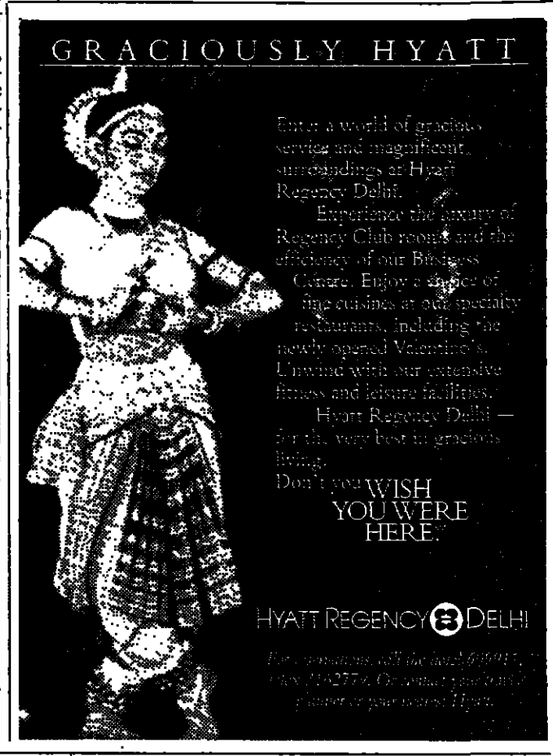
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1966 Triangle split braking system
1966 Anti burst door locks
1966 Roll-over bar in roof
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1966 Impact absorbing steering column
1967 Seat anchorage of safety design
1967 Rear safety belts fitted
1968 Head restraints front
1968 Heated rear screen
1969 Inertia reel belts front
1971 "Fasten safety belts" warning light
1971 Inertia reel belts rear
1972 Child proof door locks
1973 Headlight wiper/washers
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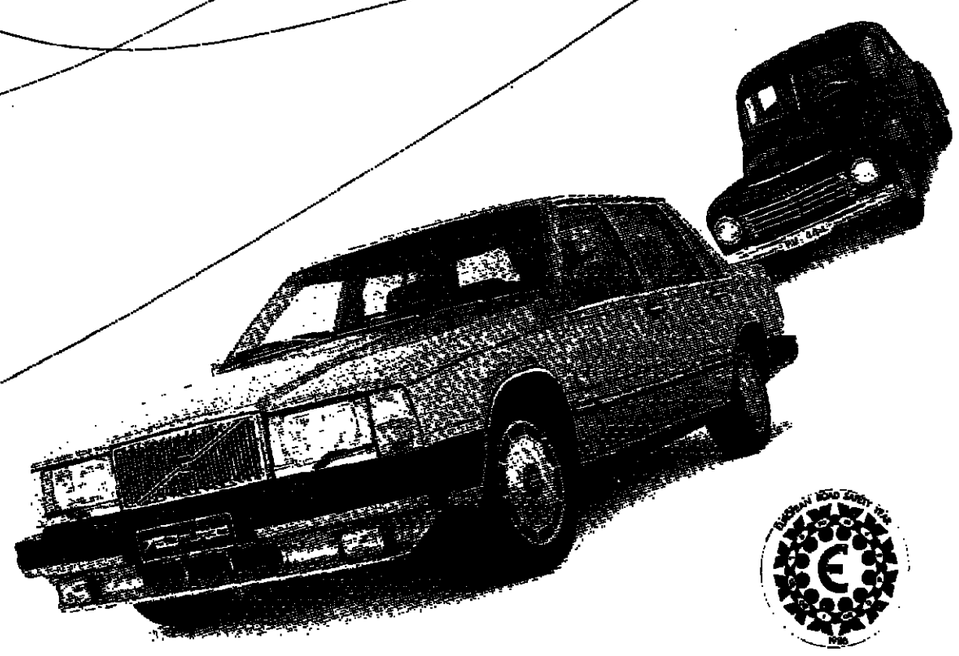

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U.S. Increases Basic Research Funds for Scholars, if They're in the Preferred Fields

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Federal sponsorship of basic scientific research at universities has soared in the first six years of the Reagan administration, in a revival that compares with the Sputnik era of the early 1960s.

The dramatic increase — 61 percent since 1981, to more than $4 billion in grants this year — has surprised university officials, many of whom predicted just a few years ago that fundamental research would be an early casualty of federal budget cuts.

But for many academics the surge may be scarcely noticeable. Both government statistics and interviews with researchers across the country indicate that the administration has concentrated its basic research funding in unusually large projects, such as supercomputer and advanced engineering centers, or in technologies it considers critical to industrial or military competitiveness.

As a result, scholars say, funds for individual scientists, especially those not working in the heavily favored areas, may be scarcer than ever.

"More and more," said Kenneth A. Smith, the vice president of research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "how well you are funded depends on what kind of research you do."

Although many academics feared that the influx of money from President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative and other military projects would dominate university research, the growth in basic research money did not at first come from the Pentagon. In fact, Defense Department support of basic research fell far behind increases in "applied" technologies.

But starting in the fiscal year 1986, according to the National Science Foundation, the Pentagon is the largest source of new basic research funds.

Meanwhile, private industry has moved far more slowly than expected a few years ago in underwriting basic research.

These shifts were a recurring theme of symposia at Harvard University's 350th anniversary celebration last week.

Jerome B. Wiesner, an adviser to several presidents on scientific affairs and an MIT professor, warned that in the past, government funds "were given with less control, fewer strings, and assurances that they would be available for long-term research."

He said that MIT, with its close links to industry, had learned that "there is no totally benign source of support." The answer, he said, lies in seeking a diverse array of research sponsors, so that the university is not overly dependent on any single source.

Among other issues that arose in Cambridge and in interviews with other researchers:

- Some researchers contend that the administration's increased support of basic research is partly illusory, the result of reclassifying projects that are really intended to yield specific results.
- In recent studies a small but significant percentage of university researchers admit to "skewing" their choice of research projects to make them more attractive to industry or government sponsors.
- Among the hardest hit researchers in the next few years, experts say, will be those specializing in energy and space science. Gasoline and other fuels are in relatively plentiful supply, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's basic research budget is expected to be cut severely to help pay the $3 billion needed to replace the space shuttle Challenger.

Scholars and government officials appear to agree that the national investment in research and development, a figure that includes basic research, has risen significantly in the face of far sharper competition from abroad.

At the same time, many say that the government's view of its own role in encouraging research has changed.

"In the past, the thing we all prided ourselves on as a nation was that we funded a broad base of initiatives," said Professor Stuart Rice, dean of the division of physical sciences at the University of Chicago. "That's not the case anymore."

Professor Rice and others say the reason is the government's new concentration on unusually large scientific undertakings, often projects that seem to promise earlier commercial results.

For example, the creation of five supercomputer centers financed largely by the National Science Foundation was praised by many scholars, who said they simply did not have the access to the kind of high-speed computers they needed to solve problems of aerodynamics, high-energy physics and chemistry, among other specialities.

But many researchers contend that the establishment of such centers, at an expected cost of nearly $200 million over five years, has actually cut the financing available to individual researchers.

Measuring industry's support of basic research is also complicated. Scholars say corporate support has risen gradually, but much more gradually than many expected when universities began to spin off a new generation of biotechnology and computer companies just a few years ago.

At MIT, which links corporate and university laboratories more tightly than any other campus in the country, industry pays for 15 percent of all the research conducted.

But on other campuses, the figure is usually well below 10 percent. Many universities have moved cautiously for fear of surrendering control of the laboratories to industrial sponsors.

"I think universities have learned what we all expected — that industry is naturally looking for a quid pro quo," said Jeremy Knowles, a professor of chemistry and biochemistry at Harvard.

"So it is still rare," he said, "to see a company make a major unrestricted gift."

Nakasone Dismisses A Top Aide

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Education Minister Masayuki Fujio of Japan was dismissed on Monday for remarks that have marred Japan's relations with South Korea and China, the government said.

Masaharu Gotoda, the chief cabinet secretary, said Mr. Fujio was dismissed by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for "inappropriate" remarks that had caused "unnecessary doubt over our country's determination to pursue peace and friendly foreign relations."

Mr. Fujio, in an interview with the monthly magazine Bungei-Shunju, said that Japan's annexation of the Korean peninsula in 1910 was the result of a bilateral agreement rather than an invasion. He also said the "Rape of Nanjing" in China in 1937 was "intended to break down enemy resistance" in war.

Mr. Gotoda said, "In a free and democratic country, it is a matter of course that there are various opinions over past historical events."

"Although Minister Fujio's statement described the private opinion of one politician," Mr. Gotoda added, "a statement by one who is in a ministerial position sharing government responsibility should be understood with more importance, no matter whether the statement was personal or not."

He continued, "To China, Korea and other countries, we do express deep regret that the matter has come to such a point."

Mr. Gotoda said Masajuro Shiokawa would succeed Mr. Fujio.

Kyodo News Service said Mr. Nakasone had demanded that Mr. Fujio resign because of strong criticism from South Korea over his statement that the 1910 annexation of the Korean peninsula was "justified." The news agency said Mr. Fujio, who took office July 22 in a cabinet shuffle, refused to resign and challenged Mr. Nakasone to dismiss him.

Mr. Fujio said that Mr. Nakasone paid too much attention to relations with Asian neighbors, Kyodo added. He said that only an academic assessment of historical facts would lead to a true mutual understanding between Japan and South Korea.

Reuters

Reporters surround Masayuki Fujio following his dismissal as Japan's education minister.

U.S. Marijuana Dealers Turn to Thailand

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — As marijuana production in the Western Hemisphere gradually drops because of crop eradication, American drug traffickers are turning Thailand's poor farmers into new suppliers, according to Thai and international narcotics officials.

Thailand is still thought to be the source of less than 10 percent of the marijuana on the American market, but it is for the first time moving into the category of a large supplier, officials say.

"Ten years ago marijuana production was confined to three or four provinces, but now it has spread to many parts of the country," Major General Chavalit Yodmani, the Thai national police officer who heads the country's anti-narcotics drive, said in an interview.

"It is Americans who are behind this," he said.

The development comes at a time when Thais, working with American and other foreign narcotics-control experts, had just begun to reduce opium production and the refining of heroin.

The new marijuana operations are efficient and lucrative, according to officials. They say that American syndicates, not positively identified but known to be different from the Asian networks engaged in the heroin trade, work through Thai middlemen to supply farmers with seed, fertilizer and insecticides.

Harvested crops apparently bypass Bangkok, moving quickly to ships waiting in the Gulf of Thailand.

Officials are disturbed by the scale on which they say American traffickers appear willing to become involved in corruption up to the highest political and law-enforcement levels. One official described it as "colonization."

The production of both opium and marijuana is illegal in Thailand. But the government has moved cautiously in narcotics-producing areas because poor farmers have in the past been ready converts to leftist insurgencies. Poppy fields were destroyed for the first time last winter in the country's Golden Triangle, after crop-substitution programs had been given several years to create new incomes.

Marijuana grown in Thailand is said to be of high quality, commanding a premium price in the United States and Australia. No official is willing to estimate the amount of marijuana being shipped or the size of the profits being made, but it is believed that two pounds (.9 kilogram) of the drug bought for about $10 from a Thai farmer can be sold for about $1,000 retail in the United States.

Three ships intercepted in the Gulf of Thailand by the U.S. Coast Guard after tips from Thai officials were each estimated to be carrying from $25 million to $30 million worth of marijuana.

Officials say no crop, not even opium, is as profitable or easy to grow for Thais as marijuana.

Unlike opium, marijuana will grow almost anywhere in Thailand, officials say. General Chavalit said there were large tracts of wasteland in the country that were both inaccessible and largely uninhabited but that were capable of producing marijuana.

The officials say the growing of marijuana has spread across the Mekong River into Laos, where opium production is also rising. Some Thai and international enforcement officials say they believe the Laotian government is condoning if not profiting from the trade.

Mexico Underground Economy Booms

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Mexico's underground economy, including unreported sales of illegal drugs and contraband, has grown so rapidly it now accounts for up to one third of the nation's economic activity, according to a new study done here.

The report by the Center for Economic Studies of the Private Sector, affiliated with the prominent Business Coordinating Council, blamed the growth in part on high tax rates, excessive government regulation, and bureaucratic corruption.

Underground economies, the report said, include such transactions as illegal sales of drugs, alcohol, tobacco and contraband merchandise; prostitution; bribes; loans made outside the financial system; unrecorded cash payments to workers; and undervalued or overvalued exports or imports. Because they are not reported, these transactions cannot be taxed.

For last year, the size of these underground activities "implied a fiscal loss equivalent to at least 26 percent of the Treasury's income from taxes," the report said.

Figures showed Mexico's economy produced about $120-billion worth of goods and services last year. But the report estimated that "the real size of the Mexican economy is around a quarter to a third higher."

Plummeting world oil prices have cut sharply into the Mexican government's earnings from crude oil sales this year. As a result, the government has been forced to seek a multibillion-dollar rescue package from the international financial community.

The report recommended that the government make the tax burden more equitable and reduce government regulations.

But the report concluded optimistically, "Maybe more important than the size of the underground economy in Mexico is the persistent tendency" for economic growth "observed in the last 15 years."

Activists Protest UN Cutback of Rights Session

By Lisa Schlein
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Human rights activists from around the world gathered Monday at a seminar to protest the cancellation of the 1986 session of the United Nations Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

The UN General Assembly decided in mid-April to cancel the body's annual August session as part of a drive to economize.

The panel, composed of 26 independent experts, was created to provide independent advice on human rights matters to its parent body, the Geneva-based UN Human Rights Commission, which is run by 48 member governments.

"We are conducting this seminar to mark our dismay at what seems to us an arbitrary cancellation of this year's subcommission for financial grounds," said Peter Davies, director of the London-based Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights.

"We hope to come up with some positive suggestions for ensuring that such a cancellation cannot happen again," he said, "and also to try to improve the fairly inadequate mechanisms which exist within the UN for the protection and promotion of human rights."

The panel normally meets annually for four weeks in August. The session usually is preceded by a week of meetings by three working groups on slavery, indigenous populations and communications.

Under established UN procedure, the working group on communications receives thousands of complaints every year from individuals or organizations who believe their human rights have been violated.

Because the panel is not meeting this year, these cases of alleged torture and other forms of abuse will not be heard.

The UN's annual budget for general programs is $850 million. The UN Human Rights Center, which administers the Human Rights Commission and all other human rights activities, receives $6.5 million of that total. The total cost of running the subcommission is about $150,000.

In an effort to keep the subcommission in operation, the Anti-Slavery Society raised $150,000 in contributions and formally offered the funds to the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar reportedly refused to accept the funds because of legal obstacles.

"I'm simply dumbfounded by that," said John Carey, the alternate U.S. member of the panel. "If the money was available, why was it not accepted?"

Human rights activists tend to believe that political motives had more to do with jettisoning this year's panel than did cost-cutting considerations.

"We were particularly worried that the subcommission was being axed under the guise of budgetary restrictions," said René Wadlow, the representative of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation. "The subcommission has always been somewhat unpopular because it's more freewheeling than many governments would like."

Nongovernmental organizations are particularly distressed by the cancellation because for them, the panel offers the best forum for presenting evidence of human rights abuses around the world.

"NGOs have a very small opportunity to make an intervention in the human rights commission, whereas in the subcommission, the NGOs are really stars," Mr. Davies said.

"To have this opportunity removed for at least this year," Mr. Davies added, "is a major disaster from the point of view of both the human rights of people in the world and also for the NGOs, who are now denied the possibility to alert the world and the United Nations to particular problems."

Polish Bishops Urge Wider Clemency

Reuters

WARSAW — Poland's Roman Catholic bishops urged the government Monday to free all prisoners of conscience and to stop jailing its political opponents.

The call came in a communiqué issued after a two-day conference of 90 bishops and cardinals that ended Saturday in the southern town of Tarnow.

The bishops said that the selective act of clemency approved in July by the Polish parliament should cover all political prisoners.

"To make this a lasting situation," the communiqué said, "it is necessary to introduce such social and legal measures to stop discrimination on political grounds."

The church estimates that more than 200 political prisoners are still being held despite the clemency measure, which the government says has brought the release of 103 opposition activists.

The act states that any prisoners who are to be freed should be released by Sept. 15. But the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said last week that prisoners could be freed after the deadline expires.

Despite previous amnesties in 1983 and 1984 and another act of clemency last year, the police have continued to arrest opposition activists.

The bishops' conference also demanded that the constitutional right to form associations independent of political parties be upheld.

According to the communiqué, participants at the conference discussed the church's decision last week to abandon its plans to set up a Western-financed fund for private farmers in Poland.

"The government imposed conditions that negated the basis of the fund, especially its autonomy," the statement said. The plan foundered upon the government's insistence that the Ministry of Agriculture have binding authority over the fund.

The bishops also decided to start official talks with the government to prepare for a visit by Pope John Paul II to his homeland next year. Poland's primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, told a congregation of 200,000 in Tarnow on Sunday that John Paul is expected to visit the town

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Beijing's Agency for Internal Security: A Pervasive, if Low-Key, Presence

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The diplomat removed the ribbon from his typewriter, stepped over to his office safe and placed the ribbon inside for the night, a gesture in a silent war to protect his country's secrets.

Had the diplomat forgotten to secure the ribbon for the night, an embassy guard would have been there later to tape a pink slip to his desk to remind him of his error. Higher officials concerned with such matters would have followed that up with a harsh reprimand to the diplomat.

Many foreign residents of Beijing live far from such pressures, but for the small community of diplomats, journalists and business people who deal with sometimes sensitive information or contacts, the pressure is a part of everyday life.

Every Chinese employee working in a foreign embassy is assumed to owe his first loyalty to the Chinese government and to be on the lookout for confidential information. One place where he might find it would be on a typewriter ribbon.

The casual visitor to China sees none of this and often assumes that the country's opening up to the outside world has led to unrestricted freedom of movement. Any diplomat or journalist who lives here knows this is not the case and assumes that at any moment he or she could come under tight surveillance from China's Ministry of State Security.

The ministry, responsible for surveillance of foreigners and for counterespionage, appears to be organized along the lines of the Soviet KGB. Though it may not be as powerful or obtrusive as the KGB, the ministry reaches far on occasion, sometimes to the point of overruling another ministry. That seemed to be the case in July when it played a key role in the decision to arrest and expel John F. Burns, The New York Times correspondent in Beijing.

Some foreigners in Beijing find the atmosphere benign to the point that they dismiss the idea that any serious surveillance is taking place. Diplomats, however, are warned before they get here to expect eavesdropping and are briefed on how to guard against it.

"I always assume that the phones are tapped and the mails are read," said a Western diplomat.

"I also assume that my office and car are bugged," said the defense attaché in a foreign embassy in Beijing. "If I want to talk with someone about something sensitive, I don't do it over the phone. I make an appointment to see the person."

Only a few years ago, Beijing's foreign community was much smaller than it is today and much easier to keep track of. Today, more than 10,000 foreigners live in Beijing.

All the members of this community are now much freer to travel in China than they were a few years ago. China has 244 cities, towns and tourist areas that foreigners can visit without prior permission.

But many areas are still technically off-limits unless a foreigner travels straight through by train or gains permission to drive through. Some parts of the countryside are completely off-limits because military units are stationed there. Other areas are off-limits apparently because they are so poor that the Chinese government fears that allowing foreigners to see them might prove embarrassing.

The more than 1,000 foreigners living in Shanghai only recently got authorization to drive by themselves from Shanghai to the city of Hangzhou, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) away. They are permitted, however, to use only one corridor between the two cities unless given special permission.

Some foreigners in Beijing find it hard at first to adjust to the idea that they may be under surveillance, but then they seem to learn to live with it. Some even take pleasure in shouting about Chinese inefficiencies while in their apartments in the hope that microphones planted in their homes will pick up their complaints.

An Asian diplomat said that listening devices had been found in one wall of his embassy many years ago. But he said he was relaxed about giving his views even in an office presumed to be "bugged."

"We want the Chinese to know what we think," he said.

Foreign residents, who live in designated compounds, learn to take precautions that soon become habit. They routinely break off conversations and point toward the ceiling to indicate that they cannot discuss a sensitive subject. Many assume the ceiling, lamp fixtures or telephone contain listening devices. They cite a kind of amplifying sound that can occasionally be heard in the ceiling of some apartments as evidence of hidden microphones.

The expulsion of Mr. Burns in July followed an accusation by the State Security Ministry that he had entered a restricted zone to gather intelligence. Few foreigners here believe the allegation that Mr. Burns was spying. But some Chinese may, and the allegation could serve to embarrass the reformist leaders who have been trying to open China up to more foreign ties. The ministry is reported to be a bastion of conservatives opposed to the policy of opening up to the outside world.

Some foreigners have a theory, based almost entirely on speculation, that the ministry is trying to show that the policy of opening up exposes China to increased spying by foreigners.

Obviously, Chinese security officers have to worry about countering real spies. But in some cases, diplomats say they are convinced that the Chinese security officers are going after innocent foreigners and Chinese purely for the purpose of keeping them in line with their own conservative outlook.

After Daniloff, Contacts May Dry Up

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Although U.S. officials and experts are convinced that an American correspondent in Moscow has been charged with espionage primarily to apply leverage and obtain the release of a Russian being held on spying charges in New York, the choice of a journalist as the pawn seemed to these experts to serve a second purpose as well.

They said the spying charge against the correspondent, Nicholas Daniloff of U.S. News & World Report, sent a message of warning about correspondents who befriend Soviet citizens, a message that has been delivered periodically during the post-Stalin era.

At the foundation of this message is the powerful discomfort of Soviet authorities over reporters' relationships with Russian citizens, who can provide richer portraits of Soviet life than officials ever do.

Through the years, the KGB has repeatedly tried to frighten correspondents and Russians away from these relationships, especially when the correspondents have been fluent in Russian and have acquired many friends, as in the case of Mr. Daniloff, who was charged Sunday with spying.

Various techniques have been used to convey this message. Correspondents have sometimes emerged from the apartments of Soviet dissidents to find the tires of their cars slashed. From time to time, an attractive Soviet woman may try to pick up a traveling reporter, presumably to get him into a compromising situation.

The weapon against Mr. Daniloff, according to his wife, Ruth, was a Russian acquaintance, identified as "Misha" from the city of Frunze, capital of the Kirghiz republic, one of the Soviet Union's 15 constituent republics.

Mrs. Daniloff said the man first met the reporter in 1982 and that Mr. Daniloff had obtained from him some poor-quality, unpublishable photographs of Soviet soldiers traveling to or from Afghanistan.

On Aug. 30 Misha insistently telephoned Mr. Daniloff to arrange a meeting, at which he handed the reporter a sealed envelope Mr. Daniloff thought contained newspaper clippings. Eight KGB men then surrounded the correspondent and opened the packet, disclosing material the Russians said was secret.

One method of keeping foreigners and Soviet citizens under control has been to surround them with such impossible laws and regulations that illegal behavior is practically unavoidable.

For example, a two-year-old law provides prison terms for anyone passing economic, scientific, technical or other "official" secrets to foreigners. The word used in Russian that is translated as "official" — *sluzhebnaya* — is interpreted by Soviet citizens and foreigners to generally refer to anything associated with one's work, and could encompass much of the information a Soviet citizen might come across in his or her work.

AP
Nicholas Daniloff

Another subordinate accusation against Mr. Daniloff has been smuggling, an accusation that could be made against almost every foreigner who enters the country.

Soviet regulations require those entering to declare every valuable item they carry; the list is then compared with what is declared and taken out of the country upon departure. But rarely does anybody think to list the watch he is wearing, for instance, and rarely does a customs officer suggest that he do so when he arrives.

Even in the best of circumstances, a sense of risk burdens every unapproved contact between a Soviet citizen and a foreign correspondent. Publicity about the Daniloff case in the Soviet Union can be expected to deter many Russians from talking with American journalists.

DANILOFF: *Reagan Warns Soviet on U.S. Newsman*

(Continued from Page 1)

porter appeared to indicate the U.S. offer had been spurned.

Meanwhile in Moscow, state media reported that Mr. Gorbachev said that he was only interested in a summit meeting with Mr. Reagan if clear progress toward agreement on major issues between the two superpowers was ensured in advance.

"There is no sense in holding a meeting for 'nothing,'" Mr. Gorbachev said in written remarks read on Moscow television and issued by the official Tass news agency.

Diplomats said the tone of the Kremlin leader's comments on relations with the United States suggested he had little optimism that ground could be cleared for a meeting with Mr. Reagan this year.

He said Moscow and Washington "have not moved one inch closer to an arms reduction agreement, despite all the efforts made" by the Soviet Union, since last November's summit meeting with Mr. Reagan in Geneva.

"We are in favor of the holding of a Soviet-American summit meeting, a meeting that would be marked by considerable headway toward the solution of at least one or two problems of international security," he said.

The Soviet leader made his remarks in replies to questions submitted by the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily Rude Pravo, apparently for publication Tuesday.

Mr. Gorbachev accused the United States of seeking to develop new nuclear weapons with its program of underground tests that has continued while the Soviet Union has maintained a moratorium on such testing for more than a year.

"Astounding manifestations of the militarist line have opened the eyes of many people, and alarm at the prospect that a catastrophe might indeed occur can no longer be concealed by anyone," he said.

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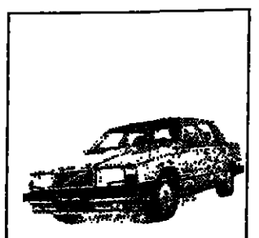

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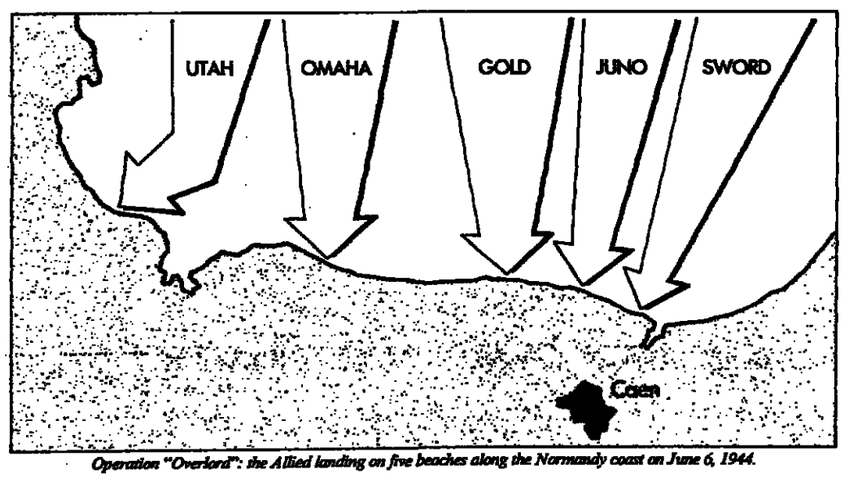

Operation "Overlord": the Allied landing on five beaches along the Normandy coast on June 6, 1944.

The people of France have raised over 10 million dollars to begin construction of the Battle of Normandy Memorial Museum and Research Center in the City of Caen in Normandy. Official groundbreaking for the Museum will take place in Caen on September 10, 1986.

The purpose of the Museum is to commemorate the Allied effort in Normandy during the summer of 1944 — the largest land battle in history, involving over 3 million armed combatants — which began the liberation of Europe. Using artifacts, maps and audio-visual exhibits being assembled in Europe, the U.K., Canada and the United States, the Museum will use this historic battle as a point of focus around which to explain the entire course of the war in Europe.

A U.S. Committee has been formed to lend support to and create awareness of this important project in America. For information concerning membership contact: The U.S. Committee for the Battle of Normandy Museum, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

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OPINION

Two Tasks for Congress

As Congress reassembles, Washington has to face up to a budgetary mess. The outcome will affect the world, and requires responsible action all round. But primary responsibility rests with the American government.

There are two tasks, of which one is to enact the tax reform provisionally agreed in Congress in August. The other is to agree on a budget for the 1987 fiscal year — it starts in three weeks — that gets the deficit down well below the present year's monstrous $230 billion. The first should be relatively simple. The second, always complex in an election year, is exacerbated by wide divergencies between executive and legislature, particularly on military spending. Either one side has to give, or statistical cheating will seek to fudge the issue by failing to control spending and pretending that revenue will be higher than experts think. The impact of the latter would be disastrous, because markets find this sort of fudge transparent.

Assuming both tasks are accomplished, an already sluggish business climate will be further weakened. The immediate effect of reducing the budget deficit will be deflationary. And the tax reform package has its own deflationary aspects. It starts by pushing up the tax take in 1987 before it returns to normal. Further, it may dampen capital spending, given the ending of the present investment tax-credit and lower depreciation allowances.

This dual depressive effect reflects the fact that President Reagan's economic priorities have gone wildly astray. Before reforming taxes, you should get your immediate budget under control. Reaganomics reversed the priorities. It is unfortunate that both actions have now to coincide. But both should be carried out.

If tax reform is not adopted now, the next effort could be long delayed and much less good. Sectional interests would have time to lobby again for preferential treatment. The economic effects of the present package are hard to forecast. Shifting taxes from individuals to companies probably won't mean any durable shift toward higher real personal income: heavier corporate tax liabilities will be passed back to the public via higher prices or lower dividends. But the consumer won't be *worse* off. Similarly, the likely depressive effect on investment may wear off in time as companies acclimatize themselves to new conditions. The reform has the great virtue of increasing fairness in taxes and simplifying them.

Likewise, if the budget deficit is not reduced now, it may become increasingly hard to do, and the longer the United States waits, the worse it will be. The present deficit can only be financed if the government hogs American savings, which depresses private sector activity, or if the Fed prints money, which is inflationary, or if the United States continues to borrow heavily abroad. This last course, in the unlikely event it proved practicable, would push the dollar back up against foreign currencies and make America's competitive position plunge — an unbeatable recipe for the hard landing imaginative economists fear.

The administration has little choice but to move toward the still imperfect 1987 budget emerging from Congress, and stop trying to square the circle at the behest of the Pentagon. And for the United States as a whole, some stringency — it could hardly be called austerity — is needed to get back into health.

But there are clear implications for other rich countries. They must ensure that their own economies expand fast enough to offset a temporary dip in America's. Otherwise the world faces a new downward spiral.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Turning Point in the Gulf?

The fierce heat of midsummer is abating in the Gulf and weather more suitable for land warfare is returning. The buildup of troops on Iran's side of the front in its long, grinding war with Iraq suggests a major offensive this autumn, and possibly a climax to the war itself. Iran's purpose in seizing the Soviet freighter and holding it overnight remains unclear. It reflect nothing more than a tightening of nerves as both sides sense a turning point.

The war has been going on for years, and resources on both sides are severely depleted. Even with substantial financial help from other Arab oil producers, Iraq is now on the defensive. But while Iran holds the upper hand, it has taken enormous casualties and with the fall in oil prices it is constrained by a lack of funds. Perhaps that pressure is contributing to the apparent intention of Iran to try to force the fighting, at last, to a conclusion.

The United States is in an unpleasant position. It has immense interests at stake in the outcome of this war, and very little influence over it. If the Iraqis should somehow manage to bring the affair to a halt along the lines of the status quo, that would constitute a substantial setback to Iranian national ambitions and to the religious movement that has inflamed them. But if Iran should somehow manage to crack Iraq's formidable defenses, the wave of Iranian-style radical fundamentalism would sweep more strongly than ever throughout the Middle East, to the peril of many other governments there.

The fighting is almost within artillery range of Kuwait, which has no military force to speak of. Beyond it lies Saudi Arabia, which, despite its large expenditures on armaments, is hardly prepared to withstand a serious attack. But Iran might find that it did not have to attack. It might find that the threat alone sufficed to enforce its wishes. Evidence of that effect emerged last month when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries — or rather, Saudi Arabia — reached an agreement on prices that was much closer than previous accords to Iran's demands.

The British Navy policed the Gulf and enforced stability until it was withdrawn in the late 1960s and early 1970s. American policy then tried to build the shah's Iran into a force that could take over that role. The revolution demolished all hope that Iran would stabilize the region on any terms acceptable to the West. But it remains potentially the strongest of the countries that touch the Gulf, and the United States has not yet found the means to limit its increasing influence.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

When It's Right to Fly

There are too many small planes flying under too little control around the major airports of the United States. They threaten the public safety, as the midair collision over Cerritos, California, again tragically reminds. No one wants to drive these small planes out of the sky. They, too, have rights; general aviation fulfills an important role. But there is no constitutional right to fly. There are ways to make the system safer, and it is urgent that they be acted upon.

Every plane, or all but a very few, should be required to have an altitude-recording transponder, fitted so that it could not be flown without it. Whenever a small plane strayed into airspace reserved for commercial airliners, the air traffic computer and controllers would be alerted. There was no such alert when the Aeromexico DC-9 was hit as it approached Los Angeles International Airport because the small plane involved lacked this basic reporting device.

At certain airports and certain times of day, a requirement that every plane have a transponder on might overload the traffic computer and controllers. They would be flooded with more data than they could absorb. So, at least, argues the lobbying organization for general aviation, the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association. The answers are a) buy a bigger computer, as the Federal Aviation Administration is already doing, but do it faster; b) add controllers if you must; for years, but particularly since the controllers strike in 1981, the government has been trying to run the control system on the cheap; and c) in the interim, restrict traffic. The small planes will have to give way to the large.

The AOPA resists this. It says that the airlines are no different from other users of the air, that they should be looked upon not as public conveyances but as just another group of businesses in search of a profit, many of whose passengers are flying only for fun (on vacations, for example), just as are the people up for shorter flights in smaller craft. Like a lot else the AOPA says in its defense of general aviation, this is too slick for the good of its cause. The airlines are how the public travels; the airways are not the highways; a plane with 80 aboard takes precedence over one with four.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Other Comment

Waging War on Terrorism

The tragic end to the Karachi hijacking and the cruelty of the massacre in Istanbul have happened just when the world seemed to be staging something of a recovery from this disease of the later 20th century. That it should have suffered a relapse will come as no surprise. The ruthless fanatic, careless of his own survival, is a difficult organism to eradicate or even deter. But one can make life difficult for him and we have clearly not yet made it difficult enough. One thing that governments should not do is to lose their way in an orgy of recrimination and dissent. That is sadly what has happened in the wake of recent events.

— *The Times (London).*

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Hamstringing Poor Farmers Won't Help

By G. Edward Schuh

WASHINGTON — No one can doubt the seriousness of the crisis that has overtaken U.S. agriculture. Farm incomes have fallen, except as they have been propped up by domestic commodity programs. A large drop in land values has led to a wave of mortgage foreclosures and bankruptcies.

Large surpluses of agricultural products such as wheat, corn, soybeans and cotton lie piled up in warehouses across the country. The nonfarm part of rural America is in distress. And the costs of commodity programs are burgeoning.

It is not surprising, then, that U.S. farm interests react with alarm when they perceive, rightly or wrongly, that they might be in danger of losing export opportunities as a consequence of international efforts to strengthen agriculture in developing nations.

The fact is that U.S. agriculture is going through a difficult period mainly because of, on the one hand, contradictory monetary and fiscal policies and, on the other, commodity programs that have not provided for adjustment to changing international realities. Increased federal deficits offset by tight monetary policies to bring inflation under control resulted in high interest rates, a large influx of capital and a large rise in the value of the dollar.

In this setting the 1981 farm bill actually legislated increases in farm-support levels on a year-by-year basis. As the value of the dollar rose, the legislative-mandated commodity prices were translated into ever higher prices in other currencies. The result has been a decline in both exports and market share.

This problem was exacerbated by the misperception in the 1970s that the world was headed toward a Malthusian crisis. This contributed to an overcommitment of resources to agriculture and to an excessive bidding up of land values. The disinflation of the economy at large in the early 1980s has fallen hard on agriculture, as such disinflations are prone to do.

It is important that U.S. farmers and their representatives in Congress understand where the true interests of U.S. agriculture lie, and especially where future U.S. markets are likely to be. First, these markets are likely to grow most rapidly in the developing countries (including China) rather than in the industrialized countries or even the centrally planned economies.

The European Community and Japan already have excess capacity in some sectors, and are highly protectionist when it comes to their agriculture. The Soviet Union is likely to find it difficult to earn hard currencies to pay for additional imports, and probably is not likely to want to become more dependent on imports of food. That leaves the developing countries as the main potential source of export markets.

Second, the developing countries will constitute a growing market for U.S. producers only if their economies expand and living standards rise. For example, during the 1970s, developing countries' imports of wheat and coarse grains increased from 20.4 million metric tons (22 million short tons) to 58.6 million. Over 70 percent of these imports were by the upper-middle-income countries that were experiencing rapid economic growth, not by the poor countries. Moreover, the importers tended to be those developing countries whose own agricultural exports were increasing at the most rapid rate.

Raising productivity in developing nations does not threaten U.S. farmers: It creates future markets.

Third, developing agriculture is the key to economic growth in most of the developing countries. The bulk of their resources is invested in, and derived from, agriculture. The level of productivity in this sector is generally very low. Increasing productivity and incomes in agriculture is thus the key to raising per capita incomes in the economy as a whole. These higher incomes are the source of a strong demand for agricultural imports.

Fourth, raising productivity in agriculture in the developing countries generally does not pose a competitive threat to U.S. producers. On the contrary, it creates the potential for future markets. Given developing countries' low level of per capita incomes, their demand for agricultural commodities is likely to increase only slightly less than their increase in incomes. From each $100 increase in incomes, the demand for agricultural commodities may increase by some $60. In that case a relatively modest 3-percent growth rate in per capita incomes, together with a 2-percent population growth rate, would result in a 3.8-percent growth rate in demand for agricultural output.

A sharp increase in agricultural production in developing countries is unlikely. Increasing agricultural output by 3.5 percent to 4 percent per year on a sustained basis has proved quite difficult. Few have managed to achieve such increases on a sustained basis except when extensive new lands have been brought into production. Most developing nations no longer have much new land for cultivation.

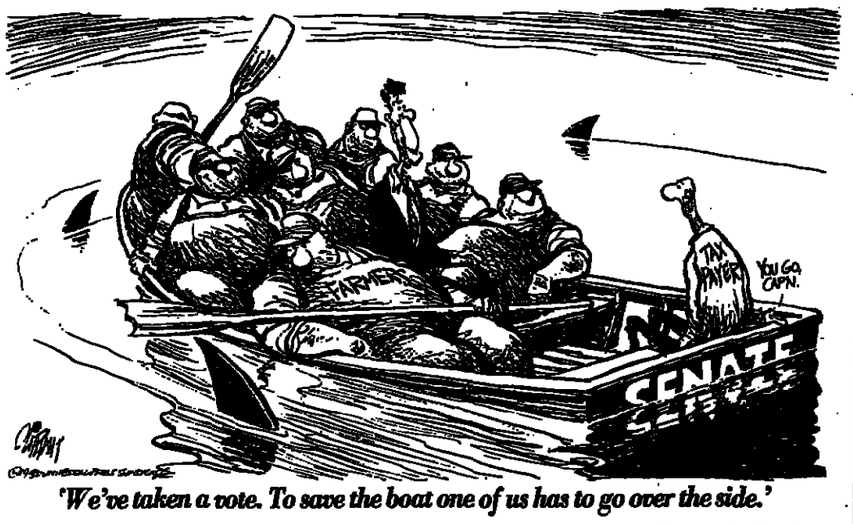
However, if they pursue sound economic policies, increases in per capita income of 3 to 5 percent may not be difficult to achieve. Newly industrialized countries such as South Korea, Brazil and Mexico all achieved higher growth rates when conditions were favorable.

An important feature of successful economic development is an improvement in the diets in low-income countries. This means more rapid growth in demand for poultry and livestock. The production of these commodities tends to be more resource-intensive.

It also implies an increase in the demand for feed grains, a commodity in which the United States clearly has a comparative advantage.

This is the only way U.S. farmers can expand their own markets. Hamstringing the farmers of the developing world does not serve U.S. agricultural interests, politically or economically, let alone those of consumers and taxpayers.

The writer is the director of the Agriculture and Rural Development Department at the World Bank in Washington. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



'We've taken a vote. To save the boat one of us has to go over the side.'

The Controls on Nuclear Exports Are Not Working

By Gary Milhollin

WASHINGTON — Do controls on nuclear exports work? Or are they just a veil behind which nations buy and sell the means to make atomic bombs? India is now forcing these questions on the world. India has either diverted nuclear material from international inspection or imported it secretly from China and is using it to increase dramatically its ability to build a nuclear arsenal.

The material at issue is heavy water (deuterium oxide), which is needed to create a chain reaction in India's reactors fueled by natural uranium.

India asserts that its three newest reactors — two at Madras and one at Trombay — are being operated with Indian-produced heavy water. Thus, India argues, it should not be subject to the same international controls on heavy water that India has imported from Canada, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Under controls of the International Atomic Energy Agency, plutonium made by a reactor using imported heavy water is restricted to peaceful uses and open to inspection. Claiming that the water is not imported, India could use the plutonium from its reactors to make atomic bombs.

So far, India says it has accumulated only small amounts of plutonium and pledges to use it only for peaceful purposes. The new reactors, however, would not be subject to such a pledge and could produce enough plutonium for 15 bombs a year.

The problem is that India has never made enough heavy water to run these reactors without imports. An analysis of India's heavy water needs, imports and production shows a staggering shortage unexplainable by possible error in data. In effect, India is now dishonestly running five reactors with barely enough heavy water to run three. It is either shifting safeguarded heavy water illegally to a reactor not covered by safeguards or getting secret imports.

If the United States and Soviet Union acted, India's nuclear program could be made accountable. If the suppliers acted as a group against China, Beijing could be forced to adopt a responsible export policy.

India's first reactor in Rajasthan, itself under international safeguards, is suspect. It has been closed each time India has started a new reactor outside such safeguards. At any of these times, the Rajasthan reactor's safeguarded heavy water could have been diverted.

Secret imports could come from Canada, China, the United States or the Soviet Union. These are the only countries that export heavy water in the quantities India needed. But Canada cut off nuclear trade shortly after India detonated a "peaceful nuclear device" in 1974. The Russians are bound by the Nonproliferation Treaty and Nuclear Suppliers Group guidelines not to export heavy water without safeguards. It is inconceivable that these countries would illegally supply water.

China is the only source remaining and the only supplier that accepts no restrictions. According to published accounts, China has supplied heavy water to Argentina without safeguards and a nuclear weapons design to Pakistan. China is also desperate for foreign exchange and scaled back its nuclear program for lack of it.

China has denied making exports to India, and India has denied receiving any. But India also has denied any diversion from safeguards and refused to provide data to back up the denial. Canada, the United States and the Soviet Union cannot be sure their heavy water exports are not being used to make bombs. The remedy is to halt nuclear trade with India until the shortages are explained.

The United States should not sell India anything with a possible nuclear application, such as a supercomputer under consideration. A Soviet cutoff of heavy water probably would prevent India from operating some of the new reactors it is building.

These remedies, however, could all be defeated by secret shipments from China. China wants to import reactor technology and open its economy to the West. Rather than leap into the new market, foreign suppliers must first insist that China make internationally binding promises to change its export behavior.

If the United States and the Soviet Union acted, India's program could be made accountable. If the suppliers acted as a group against China, it could be forced to accept a responsible export policy. If no one does anything, India can officially thumb its nose at the world and show that nuclear export controls do not work.

The writer is a professor of law at the University of Wisconsin. This was adapted by The New York Times from an article in Foreign Policy.

India's Restraint Over Incursions by China Is Wise

By S. Nihal Singh

BOMBAY — India is poring over a Chinese jigsaw puzzle that it has been unable to solve. The Indian Parliament was informed last month that the Chinese had crossed the McMahon Line in the territory of Arunachal Pradesh to the northeast. The Chinese do not recognize the McMahon Line as the boundary, but had been observing a gentleman's agreement not to disturb the status quo.

Does the reported intrusion signify a change in the Chinese policy, now over a decade old, of improving relations with India? Is it a tactical move to make the point, unheeded by India, that if New Delhi wants a border settlement, it must forgo its claims over thousands of square miles in Chinese possession in the Ladakh valley, on Kashmir's border with Tibet? Or is Beijing seeking to exploit India's domestic travails, in particular the Punjab crisis, to increase its pressure on New Delhi?

The Indian government has not found any clear answers to these questions and has opted for a policy of wait-and-see. The report of the Chinese incursion came shortly before the seventh round of Indian-Chinese talks in Beijing. The Indian negotiators did not come away any the wiser. The Chinese denied that they had crossed the line, saying that the contested Sumdorong Chu valley was on the Chinese side.

The first Indian reaction to reports of the Chinese incursion was tense. The Indian debacle in the border war with China in 1962 is still a matter of sensitivity in India, and there were calls for canceling the seventh round of talks. New Delhi first denied, then confirmed reports that the Chinese were using helicopters to buttress their presence in the Sumdorong. But the Indian government has taken pains to play down the affair.

Indian caution is wise. A change in Chinese policy toward India would have serious consequences. It would reduce what little room for maneuver India has in taking stands that differ from those of Moscow, and would help to negate New Delhi's role in the Third World. A burgeoning Indian defense budget would have to be augmented further to meet any new perceived threat from China.

Moreover, there is little ground to believe that the Chinese are signaling a basic change in policy toward India. The one immediate consequence, a further strengthening of New Delhi-Moscow links, would harm Beijing's interests. The manner in which China has chosen to make its point on the border is an indication of the lack of sensitivity to Indian feeling that the Chinese have displayed repeatedly over the past decade.

A border war in 1962 led to more than a decade of enmity. China incited India's neighbors to harm New Delhi's interests, and took care to consolidate its links with India's traditional adversary, Pakistan. The Chinese gradually changed this policy in the mid-1970s, finding it counterproductive, and were encouraged in their new thinking on India by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

New Delhi gave many signals of its desire to improve relations with Beijing, and the culmination was an exchange of visits in the late 1970s by the foreign ministers. The process was continued after Indira Gandhi's return to power in 1980.

The Chinese gave their concept of the solution of the border problem to Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Janata foreign minister, in 1979. It was a package to trade off the McMahon Line in the east with the de jure possession by China in the west of its gains in the 1962 war and subsequent maneuvers.

The Chinese package — essentially what Zhou Enlai had proposed to India before the border war — was unacceptable to New Delhi. New Delhi realized that China would never leave the Aksai Chin in the west, across which it had built a strategic road connecting Tibet, but believed that the chunks of land China had taken over south of the road after the 1962 war should be returned.

The Indian tactic was thus to plead for a sector-by-sector approach to resolving the border problem, starting with the eastern area over which the Chinese had repeatedly stressed their agreement in principal. The Chinese finally agreed to a sector-wise discussion, but made it clear that the eastern sector was by no means settled. The Indians hoped this would be a bargaining point.

The Chinese have now made their presence felt in the east. New Delhi is waiting until winter to find out whether the Chinese intend to build a permanent post in the Sumdorong.

India has so far contented itself with expressing its "deep concern" over recent developments, not least of which is the effort by the Chinese to expand administrative control right up to the McMahon Line.

The writer is editor of a new daily, The Indian Post, to be published from Bombay. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

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U.S. Policy On Libya Is Wavering

By Richard B. Straus

WASHINGTON — After months of self-congratulation on the benefits of the April air strike on Libya, administration officials are on the defensive. As the hijacking of the aircraft in Karachi and the attack on the Istanbul synagogue show, terrorism has not disappeared.

In Europe, UN Ambassador Vernon A. Walters, acting as a special presidential envoy, was rebuffed attempts to enlist further support for actions against Libya. At home, the State Department and White House are at odds over who should be running Libyan policy. In Libya itself, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi reappeared in public in Tripoli for the first time since the raid, then went to Zimbabwe where he confidently made a spectacle of himself at the meeting of nonaligned nations.

How has the Reagan administration so quickly squandered the gains of its military operation? Some administration insiders say the fault is with the press. Beginning with a Wall Street Journal story on Aug. 25, outlining the administration's new "campaign" against Libya, the press has had a field day. Reporters have trotted out a gaggle of "informed sources" who alternately sought to hype and dampen the prospects for another U.S.-Libya set-to. "If you want to write a story, you can always find someone in government to support your point of view," complains one State Department official.

But key U.S. officials insist that the administration's policy of unrelenting pressure on Libya remains unchanged. These officials do admit, however, that with the administration split between Santa Barbara, California, where the president goes for vacations, and Washington, the possibility for poor policy coordination increased. Others say the death in August of Donald R. Fortier, deputy national security adviser and prime architect of the Libyan policy, deprived the administration of its key coordinator.

But the administration's problem is primarily of its own making. Poor political judgment, overreaction to scanty intelligence reports and perhaps a touch of summer madness has characterized America's recent handling of Libya.

The facts about renewed Libyan terrorist planning are "pretty soft," a State Department official says. Still, the scanty new information was enough to prompt a mid-August meeting of the National Security Planning Group, a top-level government body that meets to discuss specific crises. The NSPG ordered preparation of a national security decision directive, intended to martial all available resources against Libya's putative terrorist plans. But instead of focusing renewed government attention on the incipient Libyan threat, it has sewn discord among government agencies.

At the National Security Council, deemed the likely source of the press leaks, everyone is running for cover. At the State Department, which is all too happy to blame the countercoups on the NSC, there are complaints about self-aggrandizing NSC officials. As one State Department official put it, "Every time there is an NSC leak, there is a need for an increased NSC role to coordinate so there won't be any leaks."

State Department officials are also unhappy with their reduced access to intelligence information. Since the April raid, the Libyans are more cautious how they transmit messages. The CIA now informs many U.S. officials on a "need to know" basis.

But most frustrating to the State Department has been the impact of these revelations on Colonel Gadhafi. "Our analysis is that the Libyans thought we floated the idea [of a new campaign], didn't like the public reaction and now have backed off," said one insider.

Not only did the administration's handling of the anti-Libyan campaign hasten and highlight Colonel Gadhafi's return to center stage, it also had the unfortunate effect of overshadowing the latest in the string of regional successes that could be attributed to the get-tough-with-Libya policy. For example, King Hassan of Morocco recently abrogated his 1984 Libyan alliance, an embarrassment to U.S. administration who valued U.S.-Moroccan ties.

The consensus is that eventually Colonel Gadhafi will be emboldened to try something again. And then, predicts one U.S. official, "we'll come back at him good and hard."

The writer, a Washington-based journalist, is editor of the Middle East Policy Survey. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Exodus in China

PEKING — The whole foreign contingent has left Chengtu [in Szechuan province] under a Chinese military escort for Chungking. The departure of the foreigners was advised by the Viceroy, in view of the appearance of many anti-foreign placards in the city. The Viceroy has been instructed to resort to the most drastic measures and has beheaded the suspected ringleaders of the agitation.

LONDON — The "Standard" reports that the people of Szechuan province are agitating against the construction of the new railway through the province being financed by foreign capital. The populace wishes to see Chinese capital employed. The railway will be about 600 miles in length, and a foreign syndicate, representing English, French, German and American interests, has been formed for its construction.

1936: Hands Off Spain

PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] "The French Communist party and a section of French Left opinion are calling upon the present French government to throw the weight of its material support on the side of the Red Spanish government against the Whites. Yet a moment's reflection on the present situation in Europe immediately would call forth such overwhelming support of the opposing side from other quarters that Spain, and eventually other parts of Europe, would become the battleground of ideologies that are construing the Spanish nation. It is impossible to think that Communists, Socialists of anybody else want this to happen. By adhering to the French non-intervention proposals, the principal European governments have shown that they do not desire to run the risk. But if one government takes sides, all will."

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OPINION

This Tit-for-Tat Spy Game Should Not Be Indulged

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — When the Ayatollah Khomeini seized American hostages in Iran, the waffling, timorous reaction of the Carter administration caused such a wave of revulsion as to carry Ronald Reagan to the presidency.

When the KGB seized an American hostage in Moscow, Mr. Reagan's sluggish Western White House immediately put out word that this would not affect arms control negotiations or plans for a summit. Even Jimmy Carter would have responded with more backbone.

The central fact is that the American correspondent Nicholas Daniloff is a hostage. He was seized for one purpose: to create a false counterpart to a Soviet spy arrested in the United States in the act of handing over cash for secrets.

What is to be done about it? America's top priority is to assert its national interest, refusing to reward hostage-taking. The second priority is to secure the release of the American newsman.

The first trap to avoid is the "accused spy" label. The Soviet UN official, arrested while passing money for information, *is* an accused spy. The American newsman, grabbed by eight KGB men after a sealed envelope was thrust in his hands, is an "imprisoned newsman."

Mr. Gorbachev is trying to create a value — a captured spy — out of nothing, to balance the man caught red-handed. We cannot tacitly accept this while formally rejecting it.

The second trap is "let's not blow this out of proportion." After all, the minimizers will say, this is the usual tit-for-tat espionage stuff; such minor irritations must not hinder the great business of arms control negotiations.

But the real proportion of this power play is enormous. The trick of creating a false value by the simple assertion of a lie, to be traded for a real value, is an old Russian negotiating practice. If Washington swallows it here, it will be confronted with it at the summit. It must demonstrate that bargaining chips cannot be created out of thin air; otherwise, negotiation is meaningless.

The third trap is to Kremlinologize it all: you see, there are these good guys, led by smiling Mike, open and forthcoming, eager for an end to the arms race, who are opposed by the sinister forces of the KGB. We have to understand his problems with the hard-liners and reactionaries, and recognize that he needs some face-saving way of working out this ploy by his opponents within.

Baloney. Mr. Gorbachev toadied his way to the top via Yuri Andropov of the KGB; he has his own men in all the top positions there, and has purged the top echelons of the party hierarchy and the Red Army of the old Brezhnev faction. The correspondent for U.S. News & World Report is his personal hostage.

The final trap is to let this widen the split among advisers at home. The professional sherpas and would-be summiteers will soon be accusing the press of putting its interests before the nation's, and denouncing the "exploitation" of this little misunderstanding by unregenerate hawks who want no arms control.

At issue is the degree of America's willingness to tolerate Mr. Gorbachev's contempt for the freedom of one American, which means all Americans. In assuming the United States would go along with the deal of trading a legitimate newsman for a real spy, Mr. Gorbachev has miscalculated profoundly.

Nothing that Mr. Reagan and his hip-deep-in-molasses crisis managers do now should be allowed to contribute to that miscalculation.

As long as Mr. Daniloff remains in his cell, sitting on the cot with him is arms control, summitry, obscene grain subsidies, cultural exchanges, the works. The hostage is the gun Mr. Gorbachev holds to Mr. Reagan's head, precluding all civilized dealing.

The way to resolve this crisis is clear: Let Mr. Gorbachev call Mr. Daniloff's unconditional release "a unilateral gesture of good will." He will deserve no thanks for stopping the further descent of Soviet behavior into diplomatic state terrorism, but he will get plenty.

In setting his own ominous precedent of taking an American hostage, Mr. Gorbachev has declared not just a renewal but a sharp escalation of cold war. It is for him to undeclare it.

The New York Times.

2 Birthday Cheers for Harvard, But Only 2

By Edward M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Harvard at 350 is deservedly rich and famous, and without it America would be significantly impoverished. Yet I, for one, am glad that the great university on the Charles is just a bit less important, nationally speaking, than it likes to think.

I do not, I hasten to say, share the populistic indignation of the syndicated columnist Mark Shields, who recently fumed that Cambridge University's Prince Charles, not Eureka's Ronald Reagan or Boston College's Tip O'Neill, would lead the festive parade. A great university should be indifferent to the shifting winds of political fashion (not that Harvard invariably is).

What I have in mind is that the loyalties and resources of American higher education, while highly concentrated at Harvard, are far from monopolized there. They are far more widely and healthily dispersed on these shores than in Britain and continental Europe.

My own comparative perspective stems from a brief season as a student at Oxford in the mid-1950s. Along with Cambridge, Oxford was then, as it had been for centuries, so far pre-eminent that to be educated elsewhere was deemed a social and academic misfortune, almost a stigma.

The Scottish universities, Edinburgh and Aberdeen, were anomalies; otherwise, there was only "red brick." Not even immense scholarly distinction (the great historian Sir Lewis Namier, for instance, remained a professor at Manchester) could quite redeem it.

Today, this extreme stratification has been reduced by the plate-glass universities built in the 1960s, and calculated to moderate the painful academic class-consciousness of the old days. Yet British cabinets, especially if they are Conservative, to say nothing of the higher reaches of the foreign and civil services, are dominated by Oxbridge. By comparison, the occasional Harvard-Washington connection (New Deal or New Frontier) is insignificant. (And anyway, as Dean Rusk said of the Kennedy administration, Oxford did the thinking and Harvard got the credit.)

What is true of Britain is true, or truer, of France. Its upper academic

MEANWHILE

perches are all but monopolized by graduates of a single great institution, the Ecole Normale Supérieure.

In the 1950s, as I discovered, British undergraduates tended to view the U.S. educational scene as a distant reflection of their own. They were astonished to be told that it was not déclassé at all to have attended an old Southern state university like my own (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), where one's kin had gone for ages, always eagerly.

Having heard of Harvard, and sometimes of Yale, they assumed that red brick began just south of the Charles River. They could not quite fathom the fierce loyalties of alumni of such favorites of my youth and region as Chapel Hill, Sewanee, Washington and Lee, Virginia or Davidson.

Yet the strength of these regional academic loyalties is surely one of our few indisputable points of superiority to the Europeans. Accordingly, I would hate to see Harvard become our Oxford. So far, notwithstanding a few parochial illusions to the contrary, it hasn't.

My relief at this is grounded not only in a belief in regional variety, but in the fact that Harvard has yet to slough off the dubious legacy of its Victorian president, Charles W. Eliot, the father of the "elective system."

Eliot's idea was, with the possible exception of undergraduate business and journalism studies, the worst idea ever to invade U.S. higher education. But Harvard clings doggedly to the legacy, setting for lesser institutions a terrible example that, fortunately, is not universally emulated.

In Eliot's day, it could reasonably be assumed that any gentleman qualifying for admission to Harvard was, or soon would be, broadly versed in the humanistic touchstones of Western culture, needing only enrichment and polish of his own choosing.

The legacy lingers in Harvard's bizarre and chaotic undergraduate curriculum. The conditions that inspired it, exaggerated in Eliot's day, are long gone. A few years ago, a blue-ribbon faculty committee made a pass at re-examining the system, but the resulting "reforms" are reliably reported to be window dressing: no more than a facade for letting green freshmen and sophomores do their things.

Harvard ought to give itself a 350th birthday present and chuck old Eliot's romantic system and go back to a rigorous menu of history, languages, literature and sciences.

Until it does, two birthday cheers for Harvard; but two only.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

UN Resolution May Yield International Response to Terror

In response to the opinion column "Cruel Murderers, not Freedom Fighters" (Aug. 25) by Irving R. Kaufman:

May I draw your readers' attention to the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly at its 40th session last year of a resolution dealing with international terrorism. While this recommendation does not contain a "working definition of terrorism," for which Judge Kaufman pleads, it is noteworthy in that it constitutes the consensus of the international community on the problem.

The complexity of terrorism is reflected in the resolution's very title: "Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes."

Consideration by the United Nations of international terrorism began in 1972. Pursuant to a resolution, an ad hoc committee was formed to elaborate "recommendations for possible cooperation for the speedy elimination of the problem." But this decision was taken by a relatively small majority vote: 35 countries (including the United States) voted against and 16 countries abstained. Of the five resolutions passed from 1976-1983, three were adopted by majority vote, the principal Western countries voting once more against them and upwards of 20 abstaining. But the majority vote grew.

Resolution 40/61 of Dec. 9, 1985, stands out because, while it contains the strongest, most categorical and all-embracing expression of the international community's condemnation to date of terrorism, it was adopted without a vote, by consensus. (A number of countries explained their "positions" after adoption, but it is significant that none of the five permanent members of the Security Council asked for the floor.)

The resolution reads: "The General Assembly *unequivocally condemns* as criminal, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize friendly relations among states and their security."

Among other things, the General Assembly called on all states to take appropriate measures at the national level and to cooperate with each other with a view to the final elimination of terrorism and its causes. The International Maritime Organization was asked to study the problem of terrorism against ships.

The entire subject is to be taken up next year. Without either exaggerating or minimizing the import of the resolution, it is to be hoped that it will strengthen international cooperation in combating terrorism.

E.M. CHOSSUDOVSKY.
Dublin.

Reagan's Double Standards

How can the Reagan administration condemn the Libyan government for supporting and supplying terrorists throughout the world while it helps fuel and direct the "contras" in Nicaragua, a band of dollar-supported exiles whom most European governments have already condemned with disgust?

The hypocrisy of Mr. Reagan's policies is an embarrassment to any reasonably clear-sighted government and people. What is worse is what such hypocrisy does, and that is to terrorize the civilian populations of sovereign countries. Casualties have occurred and will occur again. Women, children and men are dying in Nicaragua and their deaths are being paid for by U.S. dollars. In Libya, civilians were killed by a similar policy — one which shoots first and negotiates — if at all — later.

Europe and the rest of the world should condemn these U.S. policies, and begin exploring new ways to combat or thwart them. We have more potential to dissuade the Reagan administration than Mr. Reagan would like us to believe. Let us use it.

NAOMI FRENCH WALLACE.
Amsterdam.

Turkey's War on Drugs

Dr. Georges Colinos's remarks regarding a report on transit drug trafficking *("The Trade in Drugs: Turkey Is Still a Major Producer," Letters, Aug. 9)* require an answer, since his main purpose seems to discredit Turkey's effort to combat narcotic trafficking.

These efforts are universally recognized. Since the introduction in 1974 of the licit, United Nations-backed system of licensed poppy cultivation under strict state control, illicit production of narcotics has been eradicated in Turkey.

Tests by the UN narcotics laboratory in Vienna on samples of drugs seized the world over have amply proved that there is no drug of Turkish origin on the illicit market. The International Narcotics Control Board's yearly reports confirm Turkey's exemplary success in combating illicit production.

The control board's last report, for the year 1985, concluded in these terms: "The [Turkish] government's firm commitment to drug control is manifested by its continuing success in preventing the production of opium and permitting poppy cultivation exclusively for the production of unincised poppy straw and seeds. Any attempt to cultivate poppy illicitly is thwarted. Checks are made, utilizing aerial surveys and special investigative teams." No Interpol figures can validly identify Turkey as a country of origin in drug seizures.

Turkey is aware of the importance of its geographical position in the flow of drugs from producing regions on the east of its borders to consuming countries in Europe and North America. As a result of efforts by Turkish anti-narcotic teams, international traffickers have shifted their transit routes via Turkey to sea links in the southern Mediterranean.

The fight against drug trafficking, as so many countries have found, is not an easy task. It must continue without respite — exactly what Turkey is doing.

The world's largest opium alkaloids plant, established in Turkey, will, when fully operative, meet almost 30 percent of the world's medical and scientific requirements for morphine-hydrate and its derivatives. The recent decision regarding the extension of the poppy growing areas aims to increase the licit production of poppy to meet the plant's requirements in raw material.

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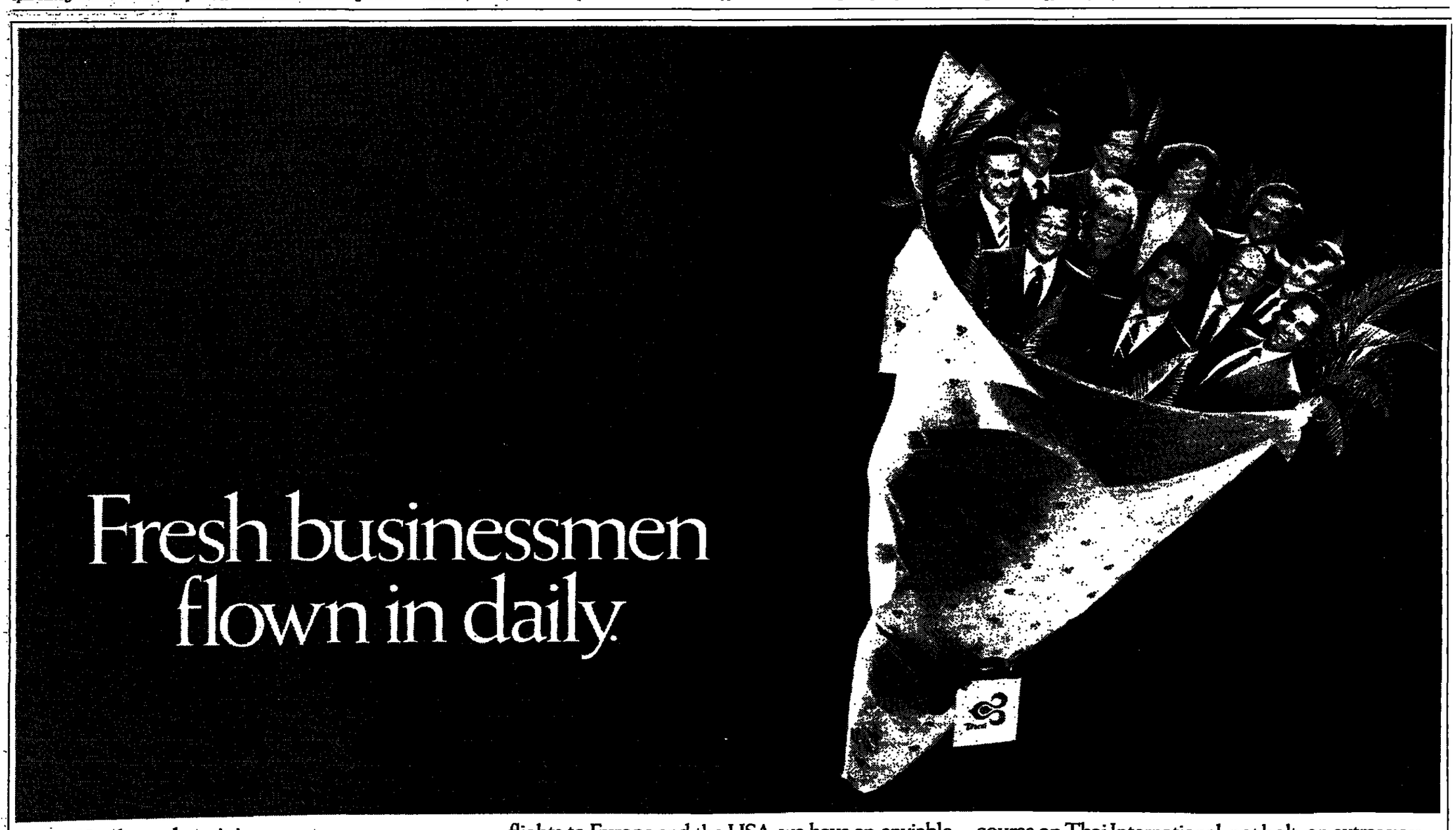

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Sharon Says He Regrets Tying Talks To Massacre

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Trade Minister Ariel Sharon backed down from a confrontation with Prime Minister Shimon Peres early Monday by retracting a charge that the prime minister's pursuit of peace talks with Arab leaders had contributed to a massacre Saturday in an Istanbul synagogue.

Israel Radio reported that Mr. Sharon had submitted a letter of retraction to Mr. Peres stating that there was no connection between government peace initiatives or Israel's aspirations for peace and the Istanbul murders.

The statement appeared to contradict earlier remarks by Mr. Sharon, a former defense minister, accusing Mr. Peres of undermining Israeli security by making overtures to moderate Arab leaders such as President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, King Hussein of Jordan and King Hassan II of Morocco.

The statement was hammered out in a day of feverish negotiations Sunday after it became clear to Mr. Sharon that members of his rightist Likud bloc would not support his remarks.

Mr. Sharon recognized that Likud members would not back him in a confrontation that could jeopardize plans to rotate the job of prime minister next month from Mr. Peres to Yitzhak Shamir, who is currently the foreign minister.

The dispute was the latest in a series of crises that have plagued, but never toppled, the government since it was formed in October 1984.

The split reflects deep and emotional divisions within Israeli society over how to deal with the country's Arab neighbors and foes.

Although they did not play down the significance of the dispute, officials on both sides said they believed it ultimately would be resolved without bringing down the government.

The split came just days before Mr. Peres hoped to travel to Alexandria for a still unconfirmed summit meeting with Mr. Mubarak.

Hovelok Levison/Reuters

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel walking to his private office after abruptly halting the cabinet meeting.

Some of Mr. Peres's supporters saw Mr. Sharon's remarks as an attempt to undermine that session before it could take place.

From the other side, senior Likud leaders said they believed that Mr. Peres had seized on Mr. Sharon's remarks as a pretext to suspend cabinet meetings until after the summit meeting so he would not be limited by cabinet guidelines when he met Mr. Mubarak.

The crisis began Saturday night when Mr. Sharon told reporters that recent concessions to the Arabs — including Mr. Peres's meeting with Hassan, attempts to woo Hussein and a cabinet-approved compromise on the Taba border dispute with Egypt — "have been interpreted as Israeli weakness and have invited aggression by Palestinian terrorists."

"The incessant running after dubious and groundless peace plans at a time when our enemies are waging an incessant war against us has contributed to the undermining of the Israeli shield, has damaged our vigilance and preparedness, and has rendered the Jews in Israel and abroad more exposed to Palestinian terrorism," Mr. Sharon said.

Mr. Peres reportedly reacted angrily at a meeting Sunday morning of the 10-member "inner cabinet," which is also divided evenly between the two blocs and includes Mr. Sharon.

There was a sharp exchange of words at the session. Mr. Peres broke off the subsequent meeting of the full cabinet after the reading of a brief statement by the prime minister condemning Saturday's attack, in which 23 Jews were killed.

When Mr. Sharon tried to speak at the meeting, Mr. Peres reportedly cut him off and told him to put his comments in writing.

After consulting with other Likud members of the cabinet, Mr. Sharon issued a brief handwritten statement saying it would be "foolish to attribute to the Israeli cabinet or to any Jew assistance in the murder of other Jews."

He added, "It is obvious that I didn't mean it that way, and I am sorry that my remarks were interpreted that way."

Cabinet members from Mr. Peres's Labor Party said that he rejected the apology as inadequate and had told them he would not reconvene the cabinet until he received a full retraction from Mr. Sharon.

Mr. Peres felt that Mr. Sharon was attacking policies that had full cabinet approval, they said, and that the trade minister therefore must retract his remarks or resign from the cabinet.

"What he has to do," said Education Minister Yitzhak Navon, "is quote what he said and repent it, saying, 'I am taking back my words.' If he doesn't do it, then he can't go on sitting in this government."

French Chopper Crash Kills 3

Reuters

PARIS — Three persons were killed and one was injured Monday when a French government helicopter crashed on a highway southwest of Paris, police said. The victims were traveling in the helicopter, which did not hit any cars.

U.S. Offers Proposals On Dispute Over Taba

Reuters

CAIRO — A U.S. envoy presented Egypt with compromise proposals Monday to settle a border dispute with Israel that has endangered plans for a meeting between President Hosni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, first met with the Egyptian foreign minister, Esmat Abdel Meguid, and then Egyptian negotiators led by Nabil al-Arabi and Mr. Mubarak's top political adviser, Osama el-Baz.

Foreign Ministry sources said Mr. Murphy had presented Egypt and Israel with proposals aimed at resolving remaining differences on sending to arbitration their dispute over the Taba enclave in Sinai.

No details were released and it was not clear whether Israeli negotiators had accepted the proposals.

Egypt claims the whole of Taba, a strip of beach about 700-meters (765-yards) long that Israel retained after it withdrew from the rest of Sinai in 1982.

Mr. Mubarak has said he will not meet with Mr. Peres until the Taba issue is settled, but Egyptian sources said planning for the encounter in Alexandria were going ahead.

They said the meeting would take place on Wednesday or Thursday if a Taba agreement were reached.

Mr. Mubarak has not met with the head of an Israeli government since he saw Menachem Begin, who at the time was prime minister, at the funeral of Anwar Sadat in Cairo in 1981.

Mr. Murphy said his discussions on Taba had been "very serious and detailed."

"I guess when you get into very detailed discussions you have progress," he said.

He said he remained optimistic that an agreement would be achieved.

Mr. Murphy conceded that a final accord on Taba had to precede a Mubarak-Peres meeting, but he said arrangements were a matter for the countries concerned.

"It is not my business," he said.

Foreign Ministry officials said Mr. Murphy later left for Saudi Arabia. He has already visited Israel, Jordan and Syria as well as Egypt on his Middle East trip.

An Israeli official in Cairo said U.S. officials would brief Israeli negotiators on Mr. Murphy's talks which followed an earlier Israeli-Egyptian session.

Some Arab Groups Brace for Reprisals

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese Moslem fundamentalists have gone on alert at their camps in Lebanon in anticipation of possible Israeli retaliation for the massacre at a synagogue in Istanbul.

"We have taken precautions in case the Zionist enemy launches new aggression against our people," an official of the Palestine Liberation Organization said Sunday. "We are not leaving anything to chance."

Meanwhile, there was growing speculation in Lebanon that the attack on the synagogue was carried out by the same group that tried to hijack a Pan American plane on Friday in Karachi, Pakistan.

Lebanese radio stations said the Hezbollah, or Party of God, a Shiite Moslem fundamentalist group linked to Iran, had tightened security around its bases in the Bekaa region of eastern Lebanon.

Hezbollah is the main component in the Islamic Resistance, one of the groups that claimed responsibility for the Istanbul killings. But someone purporting to speak for the movement telephoned a Western news agency here to disavow any connection with the incident. "Islamic Resistance did not declare responsibility for the synagogue incident in Turkey," the caller said.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Saturday that Israel would strike at "the murderous hand reaching it at every place and at any time."

At Palestinian camps in southern and eastern Lebanon, several buildings that could be targets for Israeli air strikes have reportedly been evacuated.

Other claims of responsibility for the synagogue attack were made in Beirut by Islamic Jihad, a Moslem fundamentalist group, and by the International Fighting Front.

The International Fighting Front, in a letter to a Beirut newspaper, said the attack was made in retaliation for a purported Israeli raid against the Algerian port of Annaba. The raid, according to the statement, sank a ship loaded with arms for the Palestine Liberation Organization. It did not say when the incident occurred but accused Algeria of keeping silent about it.

In April, the London-based Arabic magazine Al Majallah quoted PLO officials as saying Israeli frogmen had blown up and sunk two PLO vessels anchored at Annaba. The publication said the vessels were being prepared to take guerrillas to Israel to carry out attacks.

The statement by the International Fighting Front coincided with reports from Karachi that one of the Arabs seized after the hijacking of the jet said he belonged to a group called the International Revolutionary Front. It was the first known reference to the front.

In the past, the shadowy organization headed by Abu Nidal has used various titles for terrorist operations abroad. Abu Nidal, whose real name is Sabri el-Banna, leads the Fatah Revolutionary Command, which broke away 12 years ago from el-Fatah, the mainstream movement led by Yasser Arafat.

Abu Nidal's gunmen are believed to have carried out simultaneous attacks before, including the attacks in December at the Rome and Vienna airports in which 20 people, including four terrorists, were killed and 110 were wounded.

Pinochet: 13 Years of Iron-Fisted Rule

Reuters

SANTIAGO — President Augusto Pinochet, who survived an assassination attempt Sunday, has been cast in the role of arch villain by his opponents ever since he came to power in a coup in 1973.

The nature of the elected government he overthrew, the ruthlessness of the armed forces in the weeks after the coup and the suppression of dissent earned him widespread condemnation.

Pictures of the smoking ruins of the presidential palace, where the body of President Salvador Allende was found, symbolized the end of 50 years of democratic politics in Chile and of the world's first elected Marxist government.

But General Pinochet, 70, remains convinced that he and the armed forces answered a call from the Chilean people and that his mission is to save the country from the threat of Communism.

General Pinochet, who is proud of his control of state machinery, said in 1981: "Not a leaf stirs in this country unless I move it."

He portrays himself as a rough-and-ready soldier, spicing speeches with slang and country proverbs. But that image conceals a political acumen severely underestimated by opponents.

General Pinochet rose through the ranks of one of Latin America's toughest armies, known for its Prussian-style discipline, to become commander-in-chief only weeks before the September 1973 coup.

Mr. Allende picked him for the job because he was sure he was committed to the army tradition of staying out of politics.

As air force jets strafed the palace, Mr. Allende is reported to have telephoned General Pinochet and asked: "Augusto, what is going on?" The armed forces said later that Mr. Allende committed suicide but his supporters insist he was murdered.

News that thousands of leftists had been killed or sent to prison camps won the new government widespread international condemnation. But General Pinochet stood fast, sacrificing subordinates to control the worst scandals.

General Pinochet had gained control of the four-man military junta after the coup through force of personality and the seniority of the army over the navy, air force and paramilitary police.

Formal consecration of his supremacy came in 1980, when a new constitution was approved by a plebiscite that confirmed him in power until 1989 and gave him the chance to stay on until 1997.

General Pinochet's authoritarian political philosophy was accompanied by a preference for free-market economic policies, entrusted to a group of economists trained at the University of Chicago and known as the "Chicago Boys."

But in 1982, the economy crashed. The peso was devalued, debtors could not pay and unemployment reached new heights.

The economic crisis set off a wave of anti-government protests in 1983 that threatened General Pinochet's hold on power.

After failing to control the protests by force, he opted for a period of political liberalization, vague promises that a transition to democracy could be speeded up and a change to more-expansionist economic policies.

The tactic helped divorce the upper and middle classes from working-class protest and in November 1984 he again closed the door on reform, imposing an eight-month state of siege on the pretext of an upsurge in leftist guerrilla activity.

In March 1986 the United States sponsored a United Nations resolution deploring General Pinochet's human rights record. A U.S. official said "quiet diplomacy" had failed to end killings, torture and kidnappings.

CHILE: *Pinochet Hurt in Assassination Attempt; State of Siege Imposed*

(Continued from Page 1)

who were killed, 10 were wounded, the authorities said.

The Catholic University television station, which sent a reporter to the scene of the attack, said that one car used by the attackers had been located and that three U.S.-style M-16 rifles were inside. Mr. Cuadra said two trucks and a car containing M-16 rifles had been found on the outskirts of Santiago.

Chile's Roman Catholic bishops and the broad-based moderate opposition movement condemned the guerrilla attack. But some dissident leaders said General Pinochet could use his siege powers to continue blocking a transition to democratic rule.

The state of siege permits the government to tap telephones, open mail and hold prisoners in secret locations indefinitely. It suspends judicial review of the government's power to arrest and banish dissidents, ban public gatherings and censor the press.

The attack Sunday was believed to be the first attempt on the life of General Pinochet since he took power in a coup on Sept. 11, 1973.

It came after a month of discoveries of clandestine arms arsenals on the edge of the Atacama Desert north of Santiago.

The government contends that the weapons, including nearly 3,500 M-16 rifles, were intended for use by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front and another Marxist guerrilla group to try to set off an insurrection this month.

In Washington, the Reagan administration condemned the attack. *(AP, UPI, NYT, Reuters)*

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(Continued From Back Page)

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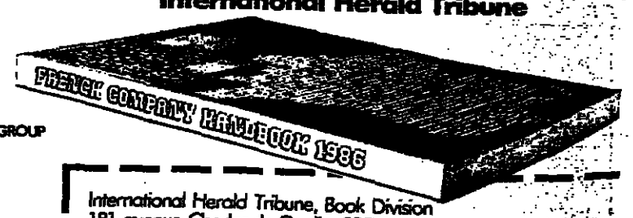

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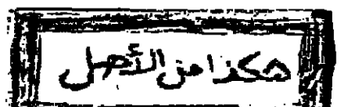

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ARTS / LEISURE

Paris Shows: Men's Suits

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With 25 international designers showing spring-summer collections, and the Salon International de l'Habillement Masculin, Paris is becoming the most creative center of men's fashion, stealing the show from Milan.

"In the last couple of years, the SEHM has been reorganized and it has become a focal point, with designers coming from all over the world," said Tommy Perse, owner of Maxfield, a Los Angeles store. Perse has been coming to Paris menswear salons for 12 years. "For me, Paris is now as important for men as for women," he said.

HEBE DORSEY

Indeed, the activity in the past week, both around the SEHM and the designers' collections, was similar to that during the women's ready-to-wear season. This was reflected in attendance at the SEHM, which opened Saturday and closes Tuesday.

Established in 1960 with 80 exhibitors and 2,000 visitors, the SEHM has grown to 900 exhibitors and 42,000 visitors from 90 countries. This makes it the top menswear salon in the world in terms of number of visitors, according to Claude Miserey, president of the French menswear association.

Still, Miserey said, the French menswear volume for 1985 amounted to 17 billion francs, as against 18 billion francs for women's wear. The women's wear market, however is saturated, while the men's market is said to be growing by leaps and bounds. "The menswear industry employs 83,000 people in France," Miserey noted.

Things changed about five years ago when manufacturers began to notice that men had a clothing budget at least as important as women's and that they were becoming increasingly conscious of their look. Accessories became more and more refined, but it was really through sports and leisure wear that menswear changed fast.

This was clear in the most avant-garde of the menswear collections last week: They offered little for the boardroom and a lot for sportswear and leisure.

The major trend was an extreme lightness, both in terms of fabrics and construction. Jackets were unlined and loose. Fabrics were light — linens, linen gauzes, paper-thin alpacas and cottons. Claude Montana even offered organdie, in striped jackets.

Although many of these collections looked too far out for most men, there was no denying the strong trends. The classic three-piece suit was nowhere around, or it was treated in a totally different way: Kenzo, for instance, offered boldly checked alpaca suits that looked like what show-business tycoons wore in the 1920s. Dark shirts, bold ties, sunglasses and cigars emphasized the resemblance. Even at Hermès, a conservative house, classic suits were meant to be more amusing. Bernard Sanz, the house designer for 10 years, combined classic tweed jackets with suede pants, striped shirts and paisley vests.

Jackets were more important than pants. The latter included just about every variety — thin and cuffed, wide and creaseless, baggy and draped — and none of them made much impression. Jackets ranged from short and wide-shouldered to tight and skinny.

Japanese designers, who suffered a setback with their women's wear collections, are stronger than ever in menswear. The three stars — Issey Miyake, Rei Kawakubo for Comme des Garçons, and Yohji Yamamoto — loom large on the scene because they were first to strike out and design men's clothes that had nothing to do with Western standards. Thanks to them, men's fashion is not routine anymore. Now other designers have picked up the idea and are pushing it ever further.

Miyake, whose show at the Conciergerie using 138 fish-headed models, or "sea monsters," was as much art as fashion, summed up the Japanese approach: "I tried to make very simple garments, very easy to wear and very supple. I used natural fabrics for very comfortable shapes and I paid a lot of attention to technique."

Two other designers showed static collections on wooden models: Jean-Charles de Castelbajac, who had just signed an important contract with K-Way, a volume rainwear company, and Cerrutti, who showed in the Cassina gallery amid creations by the Italian designer Vico Magistretti. A man of great personal style, Cerrutti remained faithful to his refined, gentlemanly ways.

As in women's wear, the stars of the season were Montana and Jean-Paul Gaultier. Montana played up several themes, from striped convict to 18th-century sailor. The gist of it was very comfortable, pajama-like pants with broad-shouldered jackets in striped linen gauzes. Accessories, including rope bracelets and rope sandals, further carried the idea.

As always with Montana, leather was a strong note. He teamed fringed pants with leather jackets, their fronts decorated with contrasting leather embroidery. Pants held together with criss-cross lacing were also new.

Not keen on dressing up, Montana offered, instead of the traditional dinner jackets, long embroidered white linen shirts with linen pants, held with rope belts.

Odette Pisanti, who is in partnership with Montana for all his boutiques, said menswear was so good nowadays that Montana, who opened his first Paris menswear boutique two years ago has just opened a second one and is about to open a third.

Gaultier keeps playing the *enfant terrible* role in French fashion with great gusto. He showed a strongly ambiguous collection, lacing menswear with corsets, high heels, net stockings held with garter belts, and Audrey Hepburn scarves over waterfall hairdos. But if a lot of it looked designed for hanging around gay bars, it was purely calculated provocation and just Gaultier's idea of good clean fun.

Serious buyers will not have any trouble picking up the beautiful clothes under these weird wrappings, especially the wide, Fred Astaire pants with a new, cropped jeans blouson and the ultraclassic, small houndstooth jackets worn over striped shorts.

Photos by Jean-Marc Laboupin

Three outfits from Kenzo's spring-summer collection, including, middle, the 1920s show-business tycoon look.

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Popularized Classics in Athens

By Paul Anastasi
New York Times Service

ATHENS — Some argue that Aristophanes would be amused, others that he would turn in his grave. The controversy is over whether popularized adaptations of ancient Greek plays should be performed by popular Greek movie stars in renowned ancient theaters that until now have been the preserve of classical artists.

The dispute began earlier this summer when Pandelis Lazarides, secretary-general of Greece's National Tourist Organization, announced the government's decision to permit popular theater groups to stage classical plays at two ancient theaters, breaking with a centuries-old tradition. The theaters, which present festivals of Greek classics every summer, are the 25-century-old Theater of Herod Atticus, on the slopes of the Acropolis hill in Athens, and Epidaurus, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) west of the capital.

Lazarides argued that the annual summer theater festivals should not be elitist and that popularizing ancient Greek dramas would help the cultural education of Greeks and foreign visitors alike. He also said the move was a "terrific investment" since popular stars would attract larger audiences to the often sparsely attended performances.

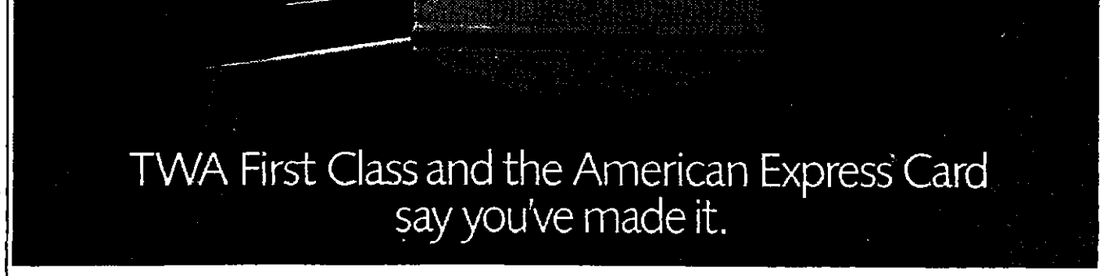
The first play under the relaxed rules was Aristophanes's "Lysistrata," a comedy recounting an effort to halt the wars between Athens and Sparta through a sex strike by the soldiers' wives. The play featured Aliki Vouyouklaki, an immensely popular film actress.

Reaction to the play was explosive even before its opening. George Armenis, one of the best-known and respected actors in classical theater, said the play was an insult to ancient Greek dramas.

However, the Greek tourist organization dismissed the criticism as "crude and unjustified", and continued with its plans. Supporters of the government view argued that popularization of ancient theaters had begun several years ago in Athens when the Herod Atticus theater was opened to appearances by such singers as Frank Sinatra and Nana Mouskouri.

The government's persistence paid off at the box office. Police had to keep order as thousands of Vouyouklaki admirers drove the country roads and packed the 12,000-seat open-air theater. The events made front-page news and, as is not unusual in Greece, became a political issue. The conservative opposition New Democracy Party accused the Socialist government of exploiting movie stars for political gain by creating a controversy that deflected public attention from more pressing problems. And while Socialist cabinet members were well represented at Epidaurus, New Democracy politicians stayed away.

DOONESBURY



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Monday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PacGE	101226	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	—½
McDerl	40212	23	22¼	22⅝	—½
IBM	25985	143¾	140⅞	143½	+3⅛
AllgPw	17004	48½	47½	48	—1
OcciPet	14864	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	—⅝
Mobil	14800	39	36⅝	37	—1½
AtlRich	13058	61⅛	59½	59½	—1½
AT&T	12905	25	24⅝	25	+¼
Syntex s	12650	65	60	62¼	—3½
PhilMr s	11778	73¼	70	70⅜	—3⅛
HewlPk	11489	49½	47¾	49⅛	+1⅛
CocaCl s	11332	36⅞	35	36¾	+1⅜
PepsiC s	11049	28⅞	28	28⅜	+⅜
AmExp	10963	64	62⅛	63⅛	—1⅛
AssdDG	10701	60⅛	59⅝	60⅛	+¼

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.45	—0.04
Utilities	92.96	+0.15
Industrials	89.93	—0.23

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	153,300,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	213,186,860
Amex 4 p.m. volume	10,130,000
Amex prev. cons. close	12,748,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	97,224,200
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	111,363,900
NYSE volume up	30,853,140
NYSE volume down	109,734,680
Amex volume up	2,093,900
Amex volume down	6,576,940
OTC volume up	15,510,650
OTC volume down	58,376,685

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	535	547
Declined	1106	1165
Unchanged	379	310
Total Issues	2020	2022
New Highs	35	97
New Lows	10	16

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	143.45	142.14	142.42	—1.47
Industrials	163.96	162.52	163.01	—1.32
Transp.	116.16	115.36	116.16	—0.04
Utilities	77.58	76.58	76.91	—1.12
Finance	153.79	151.32	151.32	—3.18

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Sept. 5	295,838	609,112	7,251
Sept. 4	433,973	522,347	9,398
Sept. 3	228,154	512,712	4,532
Sept. 2	217,874	536,690	59,222
Aug. 29	232,126	452,495	3,436

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1889.76	1907.06	1866.84	1888.36	— 11.39
Trans	776.38	787.38	767.88	777.75	+ 0.25
Util	212.45	214.15	208.06	210.69	— 3.02
Comp	731.74	739.27	722.06	730.77	— 4.17

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	179	217
Declined	449	381
Unchanged	205	243
Total Issues	833	841
New Highs	13	21
New Lows	9	8

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	277.21	273.72	275.01	—2.20
Transp.	194.89	193.03	194.41	—0.35
Utilities	118.70	116.45	117.13	—1.57
Finance	29.53	28.89	28.94	—0.59
SP 500	250.47	247.02	248.14	—2.33
SP 100	—	—	235.38	—1.03

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	372.01	—6.35	Clsd.	296.06
Industrials	367.54	—6.84	—	302.38
Finance	508.41	—9.17	—	382.05
Insurance	447.78	—6.88	—	349.01
Utilities	336.58	—9.74	—	275.65
Banks	428.34	—7.02	—	304.73
Transp.	327.22	—0.48	—	270.48

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	620	877
Declined	1,556	1,191
Unchanged	2,219	2,324
Total Issues	4,395	4,392

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wickes	11000	5	4¾	4¾	—⅛
HmeSh s	4915	37¼	33	35⅝	—1⅜
EchoB g	4344	21½	20½	20⅝	—½
ICH s	3594	27¾	27¼	27¼	—½
Amdahl	3165	21¾	19¾	20¼	+⅞
BAT	2883	6⅝	6½	6½	
Wstbr g	2379	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
PlcrD g	2545	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	—⅜
Alza s	2158	20¼	18½	18½	—1⅛
HrnHar	1930	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	+⅜
PallCo s	1876	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—⅞
WangB	1389	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
ImpOil g	1321	33¾	33	33	—¼
ElcAm	947	57⅛	53⅝	51¼	+1⅝
SupCre	910	3	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
274.92	271.79	272.34	—2.56

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Stocks Lower in Active Trading

Reuters

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were lower Monday in active trading, falling victim to profit-taking for the second consecutive trading session.

Shares of drug companies and interest-rate sensitive stocks such as banks took the biggest pounding. Transports, however, managed to squeeze out mild gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 11.11 points to 1,888.64, after being down more than 20 points earlier. Declines led advances by more than 2-to-1 on volume of 154 million shares, down from the 182.49 million shares that traded hands on Friday.

Broader market indexes also declined. The New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 1.47 to 142.42. The price of an average share dropped 41 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 2.33 to 248.14.

IBM was one of the only bright spots on the most active list, up 3⅛ to 143½. First Boston issued a general "buy" recommendation for the company on Monday, citing a rise in earnings momentum in the first half of 1987 and benefits associated with new products and accelerated buying of computers next year under the proposed tax law.

The big losers, however, were drug issues, which have come under a lot of pressure as investors shift their portfolios. Merck fell 5⅜ to 105, Squibb 4¾ to 106¾, Syntex 3½ to 62¼ and Upjohn 2¾ to 90¾.

"There is a tremendous amount of confusion about what to buy because the market is lacking any sort of consistent leader," said Jon Groveman of Ladenburg Thalman & Co.

He said that oil stocks, which had a dramatic runup in recent weeks following news of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreement and the subsequent firming in oil prices, came under heavy selling pressure.

Oil prices eased Monday, and shares of oil stocks also slid lower. Mobil fell 1½ to 37, Exxon ⅜ to 70, Chevron ⅞ to 46⅛, Texaco ⅜ to 34⅜, Occidental Petroleum ⅝ to 29⅝ and Atlantic Richfield 1½ to 59½.

Shares of mining stocks also declined after a week of advances. ASA fell ⅜ to 38¼, Dome Mines ⅛ to 7½, Newmont Mining ⅞ to 58¾, Campbell Red Lake ¾ to 19⅞ and Homestake Mining ½ to 27¾. Gold futures were sharply lower following last Friday's buying spree during the airline hijacking in Karachi.

Peter Furniss of Drexel Burnham, Lambert Inc. said that, "portfolio managers are taking a practical view of what the market will be like if the economy does begin to accelerate."

Don Hays of Wheat First Securities, however, thinks that drug stocks, for example, have reached their support levels and will soon begin to recoup their losses.

Airlines provided some strength to the market and aided the transportation index, which rose 0.25 to 777.75. UAL advanced ¾ to 57¾, TWA ⅜ to 21¼, and Delta ½ to 42⅛. Analysts said the airlines got a boost from an easing in the recent oil price runup.

Norfolk Southern also lent a hand to the transports, rising 1⅞ to 83¾.

Analysts said food stocks continued to come under pressure. Coca-Cola, however, rose 1⅜ to 36¾. It said it would reduce its ownership in a recently formed bottling unit.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
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Dividends P.12 | Other markets P.14

Dow Average Falls 11. Story on Page 10.
4 P.M. PRICES DOWN

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Huge VW Issue is Expected To Benefit German Bourse

By DAVID FRITZ

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Volkswagen AG shares and West German stocks in general are expected to gain from the terms of the 300-million-Deutsche-mark ($146-million) nominal preference share issue by the automaker, dealers and analysts said. They said the relatively low issue price of 350 DM per nominal 50-DM preference share and the fact the new stock would have a full dividend on 1986 results made the 1-for-4 rights issue an attractive offer.

The market is well set to absorb the massive issue, the largest stock offering in West Germany, they added.

VW shares closed Monday at 541.50 DM each on the Frankfurt stock exchange, down from 549 DM Friday. The shares rose 36.20 DM last week. The Commerzbank Index slipped to 2,089.00 Monday from 2,114.80 on Friday.

Analysts said VW had to firm its capital base after buying a majority of SEAT.

The issue is raising 2.1 billion DM in cash for VW.

That is over 100 million DM more than was raised by Deutsche Bank AG by floating 350 million DM of nominal capital of the former Flick industrial group now known as Feldmühle-Nobel AG. The bank bought the group at the beginning of the year from Friedrich Karl Flick for 5 billion DM.

Deutsche also leads the international consortium for the VW issue.

West Germany's federal government and the state of Lower Saxony, who hold a 20-percent stake each, will not exercise their rights to participate in the issue.

The Bonn government has announced plans to sell its stake in VW as part of a privatization program. Lower Saxony said it would participate only in any increase of ordinary capital.

ANALYSTS said the decision to issue preference shares for the first time in the company's 50-year history was taken largely to avoid a reduction in the voting shares of the two main public-authority shareholders. The preference shares will pay a dividend with a 1-DM bonus.

VW said the shares to which the two main public-authority shareholders would have been entitled under subscription rights will be broadly distributed at a later date in a way that would not upset market trends.

Analysts said VW had to strengthen its capital base after the acquisition last May of a majority stake in SEAT SA, the unprofitable Spanish automaker. They noted that the company's sales-equity ratio would again weaken once the SEAT figures were consolidated.

The 300-million-DM issue raises VW nominal capital to 1.5 billion DM.

Analysts said that because VW's earnings look strong again this year and the trend in standard West German stocks is pointing upward, VW shares should be set for further increases before the subscription period, which lasts from Sept. 19 to Oct. 3.

Carl Hahn, VW's managing board chairman, said in July that the company expected this year's results to match the record group net profit of 595.6 million DM set last year.

"As the offer comes into a bull market, turnover in general will be stimulated, adding strength to prices of standard values," said one analyst with a major West German bank.

The Commerzbank Index of 60 leading shares has been rising steadily to end August at 2,095.8, 265.7 points higher than at the start of the month. The index record high was reached in April, with 2,278.8.

Analysts also noted the stock market's traditional summer holiday lull was drawing to a close.

They said with Japanese stocks at index highs, attention of

See GERMANY, Page 15

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *Sept. 8*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.3305	3.467	112.82 *	34.44 *	0.1636 *	—	5.449 *	138.28 *	149.64 y
Brussels(a)	42.7825	63.6125	20.71	6.3235	3.0035 *	18.3565	—	25.2695	27.4725 *
Frankfurt	2.064	3.076	—	30.525 *	1.45 x	88.635 *	4.828 *	122.56 *	1.3265 *
London (b)	1.4965	—	3.077	10.065	2,121.50	3.4738	63.78	2.5180	231.975
Milan	1,423.00	2,119.10	689.72	210.40	—	611.45	33.20	845.57	9.153
New York(c)	—	0.6739 ≠	2.075	6.7785	1,429.00	2.2385	42.915	1.6925	156.05
Paris	6.7685	10.061	3.274	—	4.7475 x	2.9818	15.8115 *	4.01	4.3445 *
Tokyo	155.40	232.48	75.81	23.13	11.01 *	67.21	365.82 *	93.22	—
Zurich	1.6835	2.511	81.575 *	24.91 *	0.1182 *	72.265 *	3.9271 *	—	1.0809 *
1 ECU	1.0192	0.6852	2.1041	6.8845	1,451.81	2.3736	43.5721	1.7148	158.485
1 SDR	1.2059	0.80923	N.Q.	8.15249	1,701.48	2.8104	51.5914	2.0301	187.517

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (≠) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.484

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.9662	Fin. markka	4.8985	Mex. peso	724.00	Soviet ruble	0.6754
Austral. $	1.6332	Greek drac.	133.50	Norw. krone	7.355	Span. peseta	134.55
Austr. schil.	14.29	Hong Kong $	7.8015	Phil. peso	20.538	Swed. krona	6.945
Belg. fin. fr.	42.50	Indian rupee	12.60	Port. escudo	143.30	Taiwan $	36.89
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,131.00	Saudi riyal	3.7495	Thai baht	26.095
Canadian $	1.385	Irish £	0.7435	Sing. $	2.1715	Turkish lira	673.50
Chinese yuan	370.36	Israeli shek.	1.4855	S. Afr. rand	2.3753	UAE dirham	3.673
Danish krone	7.819	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2929	S. Kor. won	878.50	Venez. boliv.	19.85
Egypt. pound	1.35	Malay. ring.	2.6065				

£ Sterling: 1.1167 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *Sept. 8*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	6-6 1/8	4 1/2-4 5/8	3 3/4-4 1/8	10 1/8-10 1/4	7 1/2-7 3/4	7 1/2-7 5/8	6
2 months	5 7/8-6	4 1/2-4 5/8	4-4 1/8	10-10 1/8	7 1/4-7 1/4	7 1/4-7 1/4	5 7/8
3 months	5 7/8-5 7/8	4 1/2-4 5/8	4-4 1/8	9 7/8-10 1/8	7 1/2-7 3/4	7 1/2-7 3/4	5 7/8
6 months	5 7/8-5 7/8	4 1/2-4 5/8	4-4 1/8	9 3/4-9 7/8	7 1/4-7 3/8	6 7/8-7 1/8	5 7/8
1 year	6-6 1/8	4 1/2-4 5/8	4-4 1/8	9 3/4-9 7/8	7 1/2-7 3/4	6 7/8-7	5 7/8

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Sept. 8*

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	5 1/2	5 1/2
Prime Rate	7 1/2	7 1/2
Broker Loan Rate	6 3/4-7	6 3/4-7
Federal Funds	5 3/4	5 11/16
Com Paper 90-179 days	5.45	5.40
3-month Treasury Bills	5.22	5.22
6-month Treasury Bills	5.32	5.29
3-month CD's	5.40	5.30
6-month CD's	5.45	5.30
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.45	4.50
1-month Interbank	4.55	4.50
3-month Interbank	4.50	4.45
6-month Interbank	4.50	4.45
France		
Intervention Rate	7	7
Call Money	7	7
1-month Interbank	7	7
3-month Interbank	7	7
6-month Interbank	7	7
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	10	10
Call Money	10 1/4	10 1/4
3-month Interbank	10	10
91-day Treasury Bill	9 21/32	9 5/8
Japan		
Discount Rate	3 1/2	3 1/2
Call Money	4 7/8	4 13/16
3-month Interbank	4 7/8	4 7/8

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *Sept. 8*

1 month	5 7/8 - 6
2 months	5 7/8 - 6
3 months	5 7/8 - 5 7/8
6 months	5 7/8 - 5 7/8
1 year	5 7/8 - 6 1/8

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *Sept. 8*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30 day average yield: 6.47

Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.684

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Sept. 8

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	424.00	428.90	+ 4.50
Luxembourg	419.75	—	+ 4.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	415.31	413.60	— 8.99
Zurich	421.75	417.30	— 5.07
London	419.00	418.60	— 2.20
New York	—	410.90	— 11.90

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Monday in Madrid because of a holiday.

Nissan Opens U.K. Plant

Brings Forward Big Expansion

Reuters

LONDON — Nissan Motor Co., Japan's second biggest automaker, opened a new factory in northeast England on Monday and announced it was bringing forward a planned $450-million expansion.

The expansion will mean that the factory would manufacture cars in Britain rather than merely assembling imported parts.

That would turn Nissan into a British domestic automaker, freeing it from a voluntary restraint agreement that at present limits its imports of vehicles to Britain to 100,000 a year.

"This makes Nissan a fully fledged British car manufacturer and an exporter rather than an importer," said a spokesman at Britain's Department of Trade and Industry, which is providing £100 million ($150 million) in development help.

The announcement was welcomed in an area where more than 20 percent of the work force is unemployed.

Nissan, looking to boost European sales of its Bluebird range, joins 13 other Japanese companies now in northeast England.

Nissan, the world's fourth largest automaker, had not intended to make a decision on expansion until next year.

But before Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher carried out the official opening on Monday, Nissan's president, Yutaka Kume, said the company had made up its mind to go ahead.

The expansion will boost the plant's work force to 2,700 from more than 400 and lift production to 100,000 cars a year.

Mr. Kume said: "In line with this agreement, we will attain a local content of 50 percent in 1988, and begin exporting the cars produced here to other European countries in the same year."

He said the local content would rise to 80 percent and annual production to 100,000 cars by 1991.

"We have decided a substantial amount of design and development work will be done in Europe, particularly in Britain, to achieve our goal of producing European cars with high local content," he said.

The new plant will be one of more than 200 wholly-owned or joint venture Japanese enterprises assembling or manufacturing in Europe. Nearly half are in West Germany, Britain and France.

A Giant Among Japanese Banks

Dai-Ichi Kangyo: Rich in Assets, Modest in Profits

By Susan Chira

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Nobuya Hagura, the president of the Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, smiles when he remembers his years in New York in the mid-1960s, when he was manager of the New York agency of the Kangyo bank, a predecessor of his current bank. In those days, he used to regularly make the rounds of leading American banks to borrow money to swell his bank's relatively small reserves.

Now, his bank, with the aid of the yen's appreciation and a huge pool of savings, has become the world's largest commercial bank, surpassing the mighty Citicorp in terms of assets, according to The American Banker.

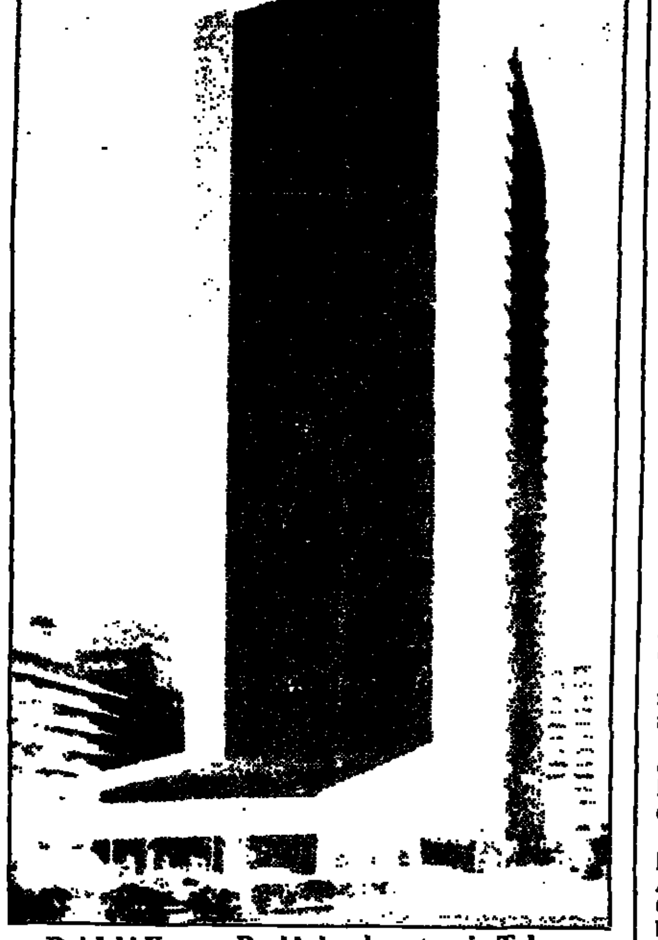
Based on totals as of March 31, Dai-Ichi Kangyo, a retail giant in Japan but less well-known abroad, had dollar-denominated assets of about $207.2 billion (based on an exchange rate of 177 yen to the dollar), compared with $175.9 billion for Citicorp, according to the trade publication.

"Our goal is to become the world's largest and strongest comprehensive financial-services institution," the bank's president and chairman stated in last year's annual report, and this year, at least, they have already achieved part of that goal.

Dai-Ichi Kangyo's ambitions are shared by many other Japanese financial institutions, flush with funds and eager to take on their American and European competitors. For years, these competitors dismissed Japanese financial institutions as overcautious, unwilling to take risks and prevented by a rigidly controlled domestic market from developing innovative new financial instruments.

But in the past few years, Japanese banks, including Dai-Ichi Kangyo, have been assiduously working to correct these shortcomings — setting up subsidiaries abroad in freer markets and acquiring expertise as their own domestic market was gradually deregulated. Dai-Ichi Kangyo, for example, is a major trader in Japan's secondary bond market, the head of a syndicate underwriting Japanese government bonds and a leader in issuing bonds in the domestic market for foreign corporations.

But on the whole, deregulation, combined with the worldwide tendency to turn toward capital markets rather than



Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank's headquarters in Tokyo.

banks to raise money, is benefiting securities companies more than banks. Slower demand for corporate loans and smaller profit margins for Japanese banks are accelerating their push overseas.

In such competitive arenas as the Euromarkets, U.S. and European banks have found that their Japanese competitors have been willing to take what appeared to

Nobuya Hagura NYT

be slim to no margins in return for clinching a deal: in essence, buying market share, the tactic used with great success by Japanese companies exporting manufactured goods, rather than money.

It is a strategy that is familiar in many ways to Dai-Ichi Kangyo, and that points to an underlying difference between Japanese and U.S. banking: Japanese emphasize size, while Americans emphasize profit. Dai-Ichi Kangyo is the dominant retail bank in Japan, and its logo, a heart, is seen in virtually every neighborhood. Mr. Hagura offers some telling statistics: The bank has 20 million individual customers, 130,000 corporate customers and 360 domestic branches visited by 650,000 people every day who perform exchange transactions worth $3.5 trillion.

Still, unlike other major Japanese banks, Sumitomo or Fuji, for instance, Dai-Ichi Kangyo does not stand out as particularly aggressive or innovative, Japanese and foreign bankers here said. "They've always been very cautious and conservative," said

See JAPAN, Page 15.

Top Bankers Say Joint Rate Cuts Appear Unlikely

Reuters

BASEL, Switzerland — European central bankers said Monday that expectations of a new round of interest rate cuts this month have faded in view of the better-than-expected economic performance of West Germany.

And in Tokyo, Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan on Monday scotched rumors that he was plotting a joint interest-rate cut with the United States.

He said that the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, did not even request a cut in Japan's interest rates when the two men met this weekend in San Francisco.

The Reagan administration has been pressing the West Germans and the Japanese for a rate cut soon to stimulate their economies and help reduce the massive U.S. trade deficit.

But strong growth in West Germany during the second quarter and a fall in unemployment in the United States has dampened talk of any interest rate cut soon, the European banking officials, who declined to be identified, said.

The officials said the outlook had improved since a meeting on Aug. 10 in Frankfurt, when Karl Otto Pöhl, head of the Bundesbank, and Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, seriously weighed the possibility of a coordinated rate cut.

"We are a little more relaxed, we feel more comfortable after seeing the new figures from the United States and Europe," one central banker said.

The bankers were speaking after a regular monthly meeting of the Bank for International Settlements. It was their last gathering before the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in Washington.

It came only three days before the Bundesbank is due to decide on whether to yield to U.S. pressure to cut its key rates.

The bundesbank last cut its discount rate, to 3.5 percent, in a coordinated move with the United States and Japan on March 7.

The currency markets were awash with speculation Monday that Mr. Miyazawa had promised he would press for lower Japanese interest rates in return for U.S. help in stopping the rise of the yen against the dollar.

But Mr. Miyazawa denied that any agreement had been reached. He said Mr. Baker had told him that Congress was strongly opposed to any U.S. move to intervene on the currency markets to halt the dollar's fall.

Prior to the hastily convened meeting, U.S. administration officials had publicly castigated both Japan and West Germany for failing to match last month's U.S. interest-rate cut and said the dollar would fall further if they did not act to pump up domestic demand.

The Federal Reserve Board cut its own discount rate, the interest on its loans to financial institutions, on Aug. 20 to 5.5 percent, the fourth half-point cut this year.

The Bank of Japan has already cut interest rates three times this year, to a record low of 3.5 percent.

Taiwan Reports Trade Surplus Of $1.58 Billion

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — Taiwan registered a record merchandise-trade surplus of $1.58 billion last month, surpassing the old record of $1.43 billion set in July, a government agency reported Monday.

The Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics also said that for the first eight months of this year, Taiwan's trade surplus was a record $9.86 billion, up 46 percent from the previous high set during the same period last year.

The agency attributed the record surpluses to lower oil prices and increased exports, mainly to the United States and Japan.

Exports for the first eight months of this year totaled $25.21 billion, up 24 percent from last year, and imports totaled $15.35 billion, up 13 percent, the agency reported.

Western Powers Agree on Topics for Trade Talks

By Pascal Fletcher

Reuters

LISBON — The four biggest trading powers of the Western world say they have agreed on the need to include agriculture and service industries in global trade talks, but differ on how these issues should be approached.

Senior trade officials of the European Community, the United States, Canada and Japan concluded two days of talks Saturday at Sintra, just outside Lisbon.

They said progress was made in seeking common ground in preparation for a gathering of the 92-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Uruguay later this month.

After the so-called quadrilateral talks between the four, which together account for more than 40 percent of world trade, the EC commissioner, Willy de Clercq, said: "This meeting has shown there is a very large consensus on objectives and substance.

"But we obviously have different perceptions on a few problems," he said at a news conference in Lisbon.

The differences centered on how to tackle the issues of agricultural trade and service industries, which the four trading partners agree must be included in a new round of GATT negotiations they hope will be launched at the Uruguay talks.

The U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, said: "We believe it is imperative to have a new GATT round."

The 92-nation trade forum seeks to liberalize and improve international commerce.

Mr. de Clercq said the EC fully agreed on the need to discuss the sensitive issue of agricultural trade.

But he said that the community was unhappy with a draft negotiating text backed by the United States and more than 40 other nations, which proposed a possible phased reduction in farm-export subsidies, the backbone of EC agricultural policy.

Mr. de Clercq said the draft text was not sufficiently balanced. "We want to discuss agriculture in global terms, including all measures that have any impact on agricultural trade," he said.

The Canadian trade minister, Patricia Carney, said that her country accepted the proposed text, in spite of the fact that Canada, like many other agricultural producers, was caught in an export subsidy war between the EC and the United States that was squeezing world markets.

But she pointed out that other major farm producers of a 14-nation group that recently met in Cairns, Australia, wanted stronger provisions against the use of farm-export subsidies.

Mr. de Clercq and Mr. Yeutter stressed the need to include the discussion of sophisticated service industries such as transport, banking and insurance, in a new GATT round stemming from the talks planned for Sept. 15 at Punta del Este, Uruguay.

But this move is strongly opposed by a group of about 10 nations including Brazil and India.

Mr. Yeutter described this opposition as "irrational." Mr. de Clercq defended a more pragmatic approach.

He said the most important thing was to tackle the problem in such a way as to ensure that services were discussed at the Punta del Este meeting and were eventually included in GATT.

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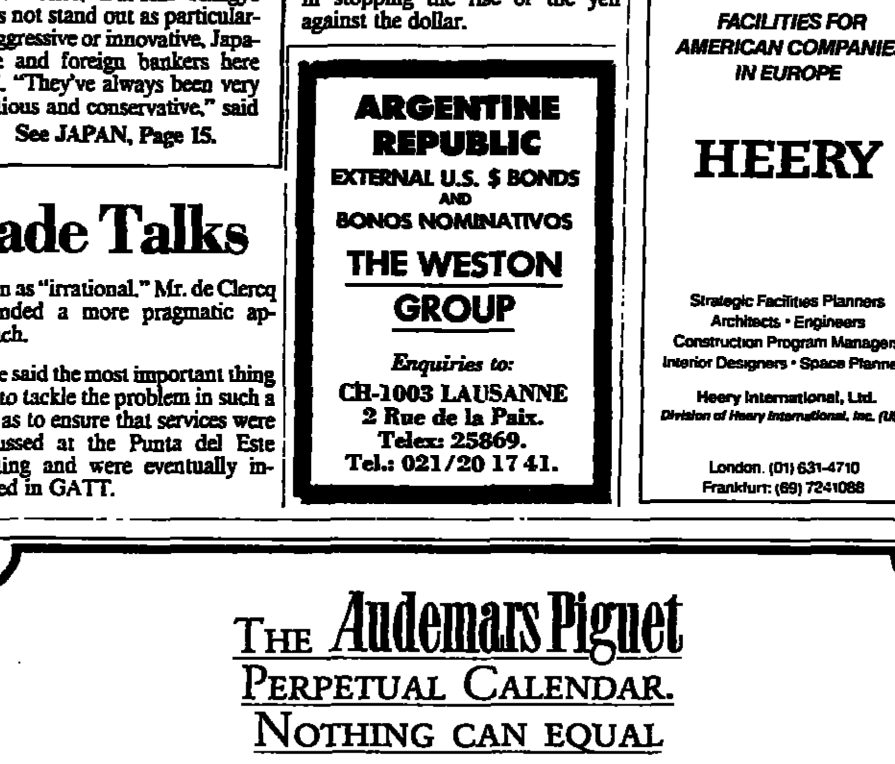

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Sept. 8

Currency Options

Sept. 8

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
255.30	187.00	Sep	249.50	250.65	247.40	249.35	—.90
257.25	209.50	Dec	250.50	251.80	248.80	250.45	—1.00
258.45	224.50	Mar	252.40	252.40	250.00	251.90	—1.00
259.20	236.30	Jun	252.50	252.50	252.50	254.00	—1.00

Est. Sales 95,731 Prev. Sales 92,844
Prev. Day Open Int. 108,227 off 884

VALUE LINE (KCBT)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
250.35	199.45	Sep	226.30	227.80	224.65	226.25	—.20
258.10	218.70	Dec	226.80	227.20	224.00	225.10	—1.20
258.00	221.50	Mar	224.80	224.60	224.60	225.55	—1.35

Est. Sales Prev. Sales
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,937

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
146.80	108.30	Sep	143.65	144.15	142.05	143.00	—.75
148.00	121.10	Dec	144.45	144.95	142.80	143.75	—.85
148.95	135.30	Mar	145.15	145.65	144.00	144.50	—.95
149.00	136.20	Jun	146.25	146.35	144.80	145.25	—1.05

Est. Sales 12,232 Prev. Sales 13,848
Prev. Day Open Int. 12,484 up 47

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	905.30 f	905.10 f
Reuters	N.A.	1,475.40
D.J. Futures	124.40	124.94
Com. Research	211.22	212.30

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

New IFO Forecast for Germany Is More Pessimistic on Output

Reuters

MUNICH — A study by the IFO Economic Research Institute, released Monday, has revised downward forecasts for West German industrial production this year.

IFO said the report, based on questions to 367 companies, predicted that industrial output would rise by 3 to 4 percent in 1986, compared with 1985. At the first of the year, it forecast growth of 6 to 7 percent. A forecast for 5-percent production growth in 1987 was in line with the earlier report, IFO added.

IFO linked the more pessimistic outlook to external developments, including the sharp fall in the value of the dollar and a lower price for raw materials and semifinished products. These factors had a particular impact on West German export opportunities to members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, it said.

But exporters to the United States were managing to maintain volume sales by not adjusting sale prices in line with the higher mark, it added.

Saudi Arabia Agrees to Lend $3 Billion to Sudan for Imports

The Associated Press

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Saudi Arabia has agreed to lend $3 billion to Sudan in a three-year import arrangement, the daily Sudan Times said Sunday. Under the agreement, 70 percent of the money will pay for goods from Saudi Arabia, mainly petroleum products, fertilizers, electrical cables and other industrial products, and the rest will be given in cash to support Sudan's trade deficit, the newspaper said.

Sudan is to pay back part of the money by exporting meat, sorghum and other agricultural products, and the balance will be considered as a loan until it can be covered by prospective oil reserves, the newspaper added.

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 35

BancCtrl n	Boise Cascd	CaroPL pfA	Cecoinc
ColePal pf	ContrData	Dayco Corp	DennisMfg
FedHmeLn pf	GoPec pf	GaPw 300pf	GaPw 275pf
HanJhn Inv	HewlettPk	HondaMot	IngredTec
Infricke Inc	viMnvl 540p	Monsanto	NatFuelGas
NewmontGold	NoEurOil	OklaGE pf	PetrolRes
PhEl 780pf	PhEl 775pf	PitneyBow	PitneyB 212
PSInd 960pf	QuestarCp	RltyRef Tr	RockCentr n
Starrett	WICOR	WellFor Mt	

NEW LOWS 16

ACopMR n	Armcoinc	Armc. Inc pf	MGMUA Com
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Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

Paris Commodities

Sept. 8

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR					
French francs per metric ton					
Oct	1,185	1,164	1,167	1,170	—9
Dec	1,175	1,155	1,160	1,165	—4
Mar	1,200	1,180	1,184	1,185	Unch.
May	1,235	1,220	1,209	1,220	—1
Aug	1,265	1,250	1,245	1,250	Unch.
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,284	1,290	+1

Est. vol.: 2,460 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 2,416 lots. Open interest: 24,385

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COCOA					
French francs per 100 kg					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,468	1,490	+10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,510	1,540	+10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,535	—	+5
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,545	—	+5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,555	—	+5
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,565	—	+5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,575	—	+5

Est. vol.: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0 lots. Open interest: 109

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COFFEE					
French francs per 100 kg					
Sep	2,295	2,250	2,288	2,299	+70
Nov	2,355	2,340	2,345	2,352	+42
Jan	2,325	2,325	2,310	2,360	+40
Mar	2,275	2,245	2,260	2,366	+37
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,248	—	+40
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,240	—	+35
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	2,227	—	+35

Est. vol.: 190 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 93 lots. Open interest: 964
Source: Bourse du Commerce.

Asian Commodities

Sept. 8

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	419.20	413.80
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	420.70	415.40
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	424.70	419.20

Volume: 0 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Oct	222.00	224.00	218.00	220.00
Nov	223.00	225.00	219.00	221.00
Dec	224.00	226.00	220.00	222.00
Jan	224.00	226.00	220.00	222.00
Feb	225.00	227.00	221.00	223.00
Mar	226.00	228.00	222.00	224.00

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
RSS 1 Oct	185.00	185.50	183.00	184.00
RSS 1 Nov	185.25	185.75	183.00	183.50
RSS 2 Oct	179.00	181.00	178.00	180.00
RSS 3 Oct	177.00	179.00	176.00	178.00
RSS 4 Oct	171.50	173.50	170.50	172.50
RSS 5 Oct	167.50	169.50	166.50	168.50

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Sep	430.00	450.00	430.00	445.00
Oct	440.00	442.00	430.00	437.00
Nov	436.00	438.00	430.00	432.00
Dec	437.00	438.00	434.00	437.00
Jan	437.00	444.00	430.00	440.00
Feb	435.00	445.00	430.00	440.00
Mar	435.00	445.00	430.00	440.00
May	435.00	445.00	430.00	440.00
Jly	440.00	450.00	435.00	445.00

Volume: 97 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

London Commodities

Sept. 8

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
SUGAR						
Sterling per metric ton						
Oct	109.40	107.20	109.60	109.80	108.80	109.20
Dec	118.60	117.40	118.00	119.40	117.00	120.00
Mar	134.60	131.40	134.20	134.60	132.40	132.60
May	138.00	138.00	139.20	140.00	137.40	137.80
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	144.80	146.00	144.20	145.00
Oct	147.20	146.80	149.00	149.80	148.60	149.00

Volume: 2,858 lots of 50 tons.

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
COCOA						
Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	1,510	1,502	1,500	1,510	1,500	1,501
Dec	1,567	1,546	1,551	1,552	1,547	1,548
Mar	1,607	1,586	1,594	1,595	1,589	1,572
May	1,625	1,608	1,614	1,615	1,606	1,608
Jly	1,643	1,626	1,632	1,633	1,623	1,625
Sep	1,657	1,640	1,643	1,653	1,642	1,646
Dec	1,666	1,657	1,664	1,666	1,656	1,660

Volume: 2,445 lots of 10 tons.

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
COFFEE						
Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	2,380	2,350	2,350	2,355	2,348	2,350
Nov	2,400	2,365	2,372	2,375	2,365	2,368
Jan	2,354	2,325	2,330	2,335	2,320	2,325
Mar	2,275	2,250	2,260	2,265	2,250	2,250
May	2,262	2,250	2,245	2,250	2,240	2,245
Jly	2,250	2,245	2,230	2,240	2,220	2,240
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	2,220	2,240	2,220	2,235

Volume: 5,981 lots of 5 tons.

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
GASOIL						
U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Sep	135.50	129.50	130.50	131.00	135.75	136.00
Oct	141.50	134.25	137.50	137.75	141.50	141.75
Nov	145.50	140.00	141.00	141.50	145.75	146.00
Dec	148.75	144.00	144.50	145.00	149.00	149.75
Jan	150.00	144.50	147.00	147.50	151.25	151.75
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	148.00	147.00	151.00	151.50
Mar	143.50	140.00	148.00	140.50	143.00	144.50
Apr	141.50	141.50	130.00	139.80	138.00	143.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	130.00	141.00	134.00	144.00

Volume: 4,604 lots of 100 tons.
Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

London Metals

Sept. 8

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM				
Sterling per metric ton				
spot	820.00	822.00	811.00	813.00
forward	794.00	795.00	796.00	797.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade)				
Sterling per metric ton				
spot	909.50	910.50	912.00	913.00
forward	928.00	928.50	928.50	929.00
COPPER CATHODES (Standard)				
Sterling per metric ton				
spot	885.00	887.00	885.00	886.00
forward	906.00	908.00	905.00	906.00
LEAD				
Sterling per metric ton				
spot	273.00	273.50	274.00	275.00
forward	275.00	275.50	276.00	276.50
NICKEL				
Sterling per metric ton				
spot	2535.00	2540.00	2538.00	2545.00
forward	2575.00	2580.00	2576.00	2580.00
SILVER				
Pence per troy ounce				
spot	374.00	375.00	360.50	361.50
forward	383.00	384.00	368.00	370.00
ZINC				
Sterling per metric ton				
spot	540.00	550.00	545.00	555.00

Source: AP.

Dividends

Sept. 8

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
USUAL				
EMC Insurance Grp	Q	.12	9-30	9-16
Genesee Brwng cl-B	Q	.30	10-1	9-18
Republic NY Corp	Q	.28	10-1	9-15
Wayne-Gossard	Q	.05	10-1	9-15

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

U.S. Treasuries

Sept. 8

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	5.24	5.22	5.38	5.38
6-month bill	5.37	5.35	5.59	5.52
1-year bill	5.48	5.47	5.79	5.70

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	95 27/32	95 29/32	7.60	7.54

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury Index: 155.02
Change for the day: —0.56
Average yield: 7.15 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

To Our Readers

S & P 100 index option prices were not available in this edition because of transmission delays.

$1,350 Car Planned in China

The Associated Press

BEIJING — A joint venture in China half-owned by Volkswagen AG is planning to produce a car selling for around 5,000 yuan (about $1,350), the official China Youth News reported Monday, quoting Zhang Changmou, the concern's general manager. Mr. Zhang said this would be within the financial reach of much of the country's population.

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Cash Prices

Sept. 8

Commodity and Unit	Mon.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	2.80	1.33
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.70	0.61
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	76-77	72.73
Lead Spot, lb	23	19.20
Copper elect., lb	66	66-69
Tin (Straits), lb	3.4785	5.9546
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.44	0.41
Palladium, oz	139-138	93-98
Silver N.Y., oz	5.62	6.10

Source: AP.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Sept. 8

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar	Puts-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar
46	2.73	3.30	—	0.43	0.85	—
47	2.03	2.66	—	0.71	1.18	—
48	1.45	2.11	2.60	1.09	1.60	—
49	0.98	1.64	—	1.62	2.08	—
50	0.65	1.25	—	2.25	2.67	—
51	0.41	0.97	1.35	—	—	—

Estimated total vol. 6,177
Calls: Fri. vol. 4,823 open int. 34,811
Puts: Fri. vol. 6,412 open int. 27,210
Source: CME.

Rise of 4.5% Seen In West's Oil Use

Reuters

PARIS — Oil consumption in Western industrialized nations is likely to rise by 3.5 percent or 4.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 1986, compared with the same period last year, the International Energy Agency said Monday.

In its monthly oil market report, the agency said that oil consumption in the 24 countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in 1986 would be around 3 percent higher than in 1985, rising to 35 million barrels a day from 33.9 million.

The report said total oil supply outside Communist-bloc countries rose markedly during the summer to an average 49.8 million barrels a day in July and August from 47.9 million in June. The increase was mainly due to higher crude oil production in Saudi Arabia.

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Government to Manage Hong Nin Bank Ltd.

Reuters

HONG KONG — The banking commissioner, Robert Fell, said Monday that he had assumed control of Hong Nin Bank Ltd. and that a line of credit had been extended by the government.

"The action was taken because a combination of events has increased pressure on the bank's liquidity, which was already at a low level, and an immediate improvement in the management of the bank's loan portfolio is called for," he said in a statement.

The statement said the bank would remain open and operate normally. Its directors will continue to hold office but will have no executive authority, it said.

Mr. Fell said he could not say whether the move would affect a previously announced agreement by First Pacific Holdings to acquire Hong Nin for 150 million Hong Kong dollars ($19.23 million).

Mr. Fell did not say what the government would do if the acquisition plans collapsed.

But he said the government was not planning a takeover and that the ultimate solution would be commercial.

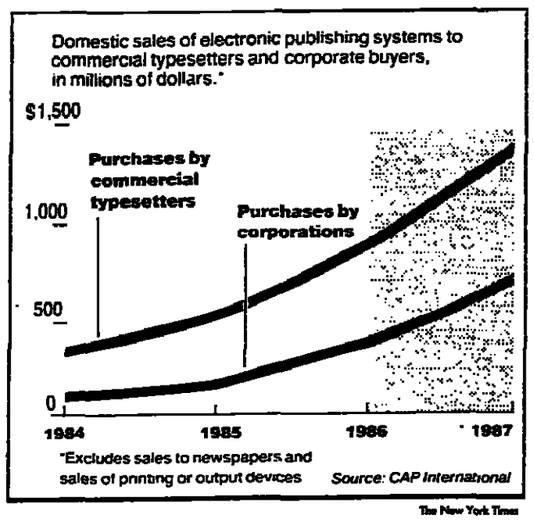
The statement said that Standard Chartered Bank PLC is providing management resources to help the commissioner in the control of the bank.

Mr. Fell said the bank would have a short-term line of credit on commercial terms from the government's exchange fund, which is used to protect the currency.

No funds have been borrowed under the credit line as yet.

Mr. Fell said the bank would have no long-term commitment from the exchange fund.

He said there was *no ceiling on* the credit line, but that it should not exceed the bank's deposits of slightly less than 300 million Hong Kong dollars.



The New York Times

Electronic Publishing Grows Apace in U.S.

New York Times Service

BOSTON — The looming changes in U.S. federal tax law have created a special challenge for Accountants Microsystems Inc., a maker of software for accountants based in Bellevue, Washington.

If Congress passes the tax revision bill, the company must revise its software packages and nearly six dozen support documents, including both graphics and text. And next year will require more product changes, according to Ole Kvern, the company's publications specialist.

Yet Mr. Kvern said he was confident the task would be completed on time and within budget — all because of electronic publishing.

"Our cost per page is now $1 to $3," he said. "Before we got an electronic publishing system in November 1984, it was $10 to $15. And it shaves two-thirds of the *time off the process.*"

An electronic publishing system lets workers combine the basics of word processing — the ability to write, edit, proofread and transmit documents — with a graphics capability that allows them to integrate charts, tables, headlines and drawings into the documents. All the steps can be done at a video terminal. The result, whether one page long or of book length, can then be sent electronically to a typesetter or to a more modest office printer.

Although companies must still turn to outside commercial printers for sophisticated color printing and elaborate binding, desk-top publishing now enables them to produce almost any documents needed for internal use.

Robert Reisner, director of financial analysis for RCA Corp., said: "With such a compression of time and dollar savings, it's a non-issue. You have to buy an electronic publishing system."

Such enthusiasm helps explain the spurt in computer publishing, an industry that grew to more than $500 million in sales last year from almost nothing in 1983, according to CAP International, a market research concern in Marshfield, Massachusetts.

Investors have been pouring millions of dollars into stock offerings by companies that provide software or integrated hardware-and-software systems for desk-top publishing.

Interleaf Inc., a Cambridge, Massachusetts, developer of software for computer-aided publishing and a packager of integrated systems, raised $24.6 million in its initial public offering in June. Xyvision Inc. of Wakefield, Massachusetts, a software publisher, raised $18.9 million in the same month. Adobe Systems Inc., based in Palo Alto, California, which creates software for publishing, raised *$5.6 million last month.*

The industry gained further attention when International Business Machines Corp. announced the formation on July 2 of a unit to develop and market hardware and software designed specifically for computer-aided publishing (CAP, in industry jargon).

The industry's rapid growth, with more than 150 companies now *producing CAP software, has led* many observers to predict a wave of failures, acquisitions and alliances.

"In the next six to 18 months we'll see the shakeout," said John Minniti, a contributing editor of Infovision's Electronic Publishing Buyers' Guide.

But David H. Goodstein, president of Interconsult Inc., a Cambridge market-research company, said, "Electronic publishing is probably the richest unstaked territory in computers."

Desk-top systems, which sell for $10,000 to $40,000 and are built around a personal computer, represent the industry's fastest-growing segment. Larger work-station systems, which can accommodate as many as five workers, sell for $30,000 to $120,000. The most sophisticated and costly systems, starting at $150,000, use powerful computers and are able to accommodate numerous work stations throughout a company.

Mr. Goodstein said users of desk-top systems realized 50-percent savings in time and money. From an existing base of 40,000 to 50,000 units, he estimated, the number of desk-top publishing *installations will increase* by 1,000 a week this year and 2,500 to 3,000 a week in the next two years.

The industry has developed in high-tech fashion. Interleaf was started in a basement by David Boucher and Harry George, with $20,000 of the $200,000 they earned in 1980 when the Xerox Corp. bought another company they had helped establish — Kurzweil Computer Products Inc., which makes optical scanners and voice synthesizers.

Apple Computer Inc. has also benefited from the growth of computer publishing. Its Macintosh computer and Laserwriter printer "were built almost ideally to do electronic publishing," Mr. Goodstein said.

Software suppliers, such as Altos, Manhattan Graphics and Boston Software Publishers, all produce programs that allow Apple machines to perform publishing functions.

Richard A. Shaffer, the editor of Technologic Computer Letter, predicts that the lines between this segment of the computer industry and others are likely to blur.

"The incorporation of electronic publishing into other software requires general-purpose machines," he said. "In the next two years, we'll see most word processing incorporate the basics of desk-top publishing."

Such changes may hamper some companies. Atex, owned by Eastman Kodak and one of the nation's *leading producers of newspaper* production systems, "is focused on the high end of the traditional graphic arts market and isn't so threatened," said Arlene Karsh of CAP International.

But the situation is different for a smaller company like Compugraphic, another supplier of newspaper systems, she said. "Their market has cracked open," she explained. "More suppliers can produce products for smaller newspapers, shoppers, pennysavers and weeklies that are easy to use, don't involve chemicals, aren't so expensive and, by the way, can also run accounts receivable."

In response, such companies as Compugraphic are expected to expand their line of products.

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CBS Said To Search Fruitlessly For Buyers

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — CBS Inc. has been searching without success for *potential suitors in the event that* Laurence A. Tisch, who holds a 24.9-percent stake in the broadcasting company, tries to gain control of CBS without paying "full price," Newsweek has reported.

The magazine also said the former CBS chairman, William S. Paley, who owns just over 8 percent of CBS's stock and is a director, would join forces with Mr. Tisch if Mr. Tisch sought a change in the company's top management. He and Mr. Tisch, also a board member, are CBS's largest stockholders.

CBS's 14-member board is scheduled to hold its regular monthly meeting on Wednesday. It does not meet in August.

Anne Luzzatto, a CBS spokeswoman, said Monday the company had no comment on the report.

Newsweek also said in its Sept. 15 issue that CBS asked one of its board members, James Wolfensohn, an investment banker, to sound out potential suitors.

Ms. Luzzatto said that aspect of Newsweek's story was false.

Newsweek said Mr. Wolfensohn reported to the chairman of CBS, Thomas Wyman, that he had been unable to find a bidder.

Ms. Luzzatto also denied that CBS had approached Philip Morris Cos. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. about buying CBS.

Newsweek said talks had been held with these companies but that they had been fruitless.

Philip Morris spokesmen were unavailable, and a Westinghouse spokesman declined to comment.

Newsweek said relations between Mr. Tisch and Mr. Wyman had soured.

Mr. Tisch, chairman of Loews Corp., was invited to join CBS's board last October and more than double his approximately 11-percent stake, to quiet takeover speculation that has plagued CBS since the Atlanta broadcaster, Ted Turner, made an unsuccessful hostile bid for it last year.

NYT

Laurence A. Tisch

Mr. Tisch paid an average $127 a share for his CBS stock, which financial analysts say is worth $170 a share, Newsweek said.

Mr. Tisch has not signed a "standstill agreement" that would limit his stock purchases to 25 percent of CBS's shares. The stake he already owns cost him $951 million, Newsweek said.

Newsweek quoted unidentified sources as saying that on July 8, just before the last board meeting, Mr. Paley pushed for Mr. Wyman's removal but was unable to persuade the other directors to agree.

Relations between Mr. Wyman and Mr. Paley have been strained since 1983, when Mr. Wyman, apparently over Mr. Paley's objections, assumed the title of chairman, Newsweek said.

Part of Mr. Wyman's strategy to retain board support is to show that he is recasting the company to operate under depressed conditions, Newsweek said.

Mr. Wyman may present a plan to cut a further $50 million to $100 million from CBS's 1987 budget, which could force layoffs more extensive than this summer's 700 dismissals, Newsweek said.

David Fuchs, a senior vice president for CBS, dismissed that possiblity, saying that the 700 layoffs were all that would be necessary through 1987, Newsweek said.

COMPANY NOTES

Alusuisse of Zurich said it had a loss in the first half ended June 30, but did not provide details. Volume fell 19.8 percent, to 3.57 billion Swiss francs ($2.16 billion) in the period. The company said it expects a loss for the full year.

Du Pont & Co. will be listed on the foreign section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange in early October, the exchange said. Daiwa Securities Co. will act as listing agent for the U.S. chemical concern.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. said it was holding talks with the U.S. Mint to act as distributor for the U.S. bullion coin in Hong Kong. Industry sources said they expected the coins to come onto the market in late October.

ITT Corp. said it has introduced a service called "Worldbridge" that would allow simplified Telex messages and data communications among non-compatible electronic mail systems on computers of all sizes. It said the service would be available immediately, with software prices varying according to the host computer used.

Lockheed Missiles & Space Co., said it has chosen Honeywell Inc., Space Vector Corp. and TRW Inc., to negotiate subcontracts for the Exatmospheric Reentry-Vehicle Interceptor Subsystem (ERIS) program that is part of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

Malaysia Air Charter Co., Malaysia's first private airline, has been placed in receivership after defaulting on loans of more than 4 million ringgit ($1.5 million), company sources told Reuters. The sources said that a creditor, United Malayan Banking Corp. Leasing Sdn called in receivers last Thursday and 210 workers were laid off.

Samsung Semiconductor & Telecommunications Co. said it had developed a 256k static random-access-memory chip that it plans to begin exporting in mid-1987. A spokesman for the South Korean company declined to give production details.

Union Carbide Corp. must reply by Oct. 6 to the Indian government's lawsuit demanding compensation for victims of a gas leak that killed more than 2,000 people in Bhopal in 1984, a judge in India ruled Monday. The suit seeks unspecified compensation plus punitive damages for victims of a leak from Carbide's pesticide plant.

Weeks Petroleum Ltd., a unit of Bell Resources Ltd., said it had exercised an April 1985 call option to acquire 88 million shares in Broken Hill Pty. from Adelaide Steamship Co. for 5.92 Australian dollars ($3.62) each. Completion will not take place until June 15. A related option giving Adelaide Steamship the right to put the shares to the Bell Group Ltd. has been extended to June 16-18.

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Rockwell Agrees to Buy ECA Corp. for $98.8 Million

United Press International

PITTSBURGH — Rockwell International Corp. plans to acquire Electronics Corp. of America for about $98.8 million, the companies said Monday.

Under terms of the definitive agreement, Rockwell's subsidiary, Allen-Bradley Co., will pay $52 for each of ECA's approximately 1.9 million common shares.

The agreement provides for the merger of ECA with a wholly owned subsidiary of Allen-Bradley, Rockwell said. The merger agreement has been unanimously approved by ECA's directors.

ECA makes photoelectric controls. Its shares closed up $18.875 a share Monday, at $51.25, on the American Stock Exchange. Rockwell rose 50 cents to $43.125 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Allen-Bradley, which was acquired by Rockwell International in February 1985, makes and sells industrial automation equipment.

Under the agreement, Rockwell said that a cash tender offer by the Allen-Bradley subsidiary will begin soon for outstanding shares of ECA common stock at $52 a share net in cash. The offer will not be conditioned on any minimum number of shares being tendered, Rockwell said. Morgan Stanley & Co. will act as dealer-manager for the tender offer.

After completion of the tender offer and merger, each share of ECA not previously purchased will be converted into $52 per share cash, Rockwell said.

Rockwell said the tender offer and merger are subject to the expiration of the waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976.

Rockwell International and Allen-Bradley also have entered into agreements to purchase an aggregate of about 644,000 shares, or about 35 percent of the outstanding common stock of ECA, from Arthur G.B. Metcalf and certain other stockholders at the same price, Rockwell said.

COMMODITIES

Traders Move to Unleaded Gasoline

By Paul A. Driscoll
The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Futures traders have been slow in coming around to the era of unleaded gasoline, but now they are being pushed into the modern world.

The amount of unleaded gasoline produced in the United States far exceeds the amount of leaded, although that has not been reflected on the New York Mercantile Exchange, where energy futures are traded.

But the Mercantile Exchange is dropping the leaded gasoline contract on Oct. 31, and traders now have no choice but to join the rest of the crowd and line up for no-lead.

Getting them to join the pack has not been easy.

"It's been slow, but it's finally turned," said Jan B. Kay, the exchange's vice president for marketing.

Outstanding contracts for unleaded gasoline nearly doubled during August and now stand at more than 8,000, only about 1,000 behind the number of open contracts for leaded. The open interest in leaded has declined by a comparable amount.

The volume of trading is showing a similar pattern.

"We had a lot *of seminars*, a lot of meetings with the trade, trying to find out why they were trading one contract and not the other," said Ms. Kay. "We were trying to find out what needed to be done to create a market for their hedging. For the most part, what they said was, 'Phase out leaded.'"

That is not making everybody happy.

Independent oil companies have been the primary users of leaded futures, reflecting their continued production of leaded gasoline, which has been essentially abandoned by the large majors.

Since the mid-1970s, cars produced in the United States have required unleaded gasoline, to conform to U.S. anti-pollution standards. The Environmental Protection Agency has long held the goal of eliminating all lead from gasoline by the 1990s.

The division along the leaded, no-lead lines partly explains the lag in the futures market reflecting the shift to unleaded in the physical market, Ms. Kay said.

Because the independents dealt with leaded in the physical market, they hedged in leaded, too. But that, of course, did not help create liquidity in unleaded futures.

And without sufficient liquidity, which allows traders to easily get in and out of contract positions, the majors shied away from hedging in unleaded futures.

The Mercantile Exchange has made several efforts to promote the no-lead futures contract, including the allocation of $750,000 to an incentive program that pays traders $1 for each purchase or sale of an unleaded contract.

With the switch to no-lead gaining momentum and the elimination of leaded futures less than two months away, Ms. Kay said that she foresees a greater use of the single unleaded futures than the combined volume of the two contracts.

"The majors will be more comfortable hedging now," she said. "They didn't feel the leaded contract was representative of their market."

■ Elders Expansion in Asia

Elders Finance Group Ltd., a unit of Elders IXL Ltd., said Monday that it would establish a bullion and futures trading operation in Hong Kong and enter a futures joint venture with General Management (HK) Ltd., Reuters reported from Melbourne.

The moves will link Hong Kong with Sydney, London and New York, where Elders Finance has corresponding businesses.

The joint venture with General Management holds a seat on the Hong Kong Futures Exchange and is seen as a firm commitment by both partners to the exchange.

The new bullion and futures operation in Hong Kong will provide services in precious metals, financial instruments and futures throughout Asia.

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Notice of shareholders' general meeting

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of shareholders will be held in Turin, at the offices of SAI - Società Assicuratrice Industriale S.p.A., corso Galileo Galilei 12, on tuesday September 23, 1986 at 10,30 a.m. and in case of a second call on friday October 10, 1986 at the same place and time, for consideration of the following agenda:
— Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Board of Statutory Auditors for the year ended March 31, 1986, financial statements as of March 31, 1986; related resolutions.
— Resolutions in accordance with art. 2357 and 2357 ter of the Italian Civil Code.
— Modification of Statutory Auditors fees pursuant DPR No. 549 of May 27, 1985.
In order to participate to the general meeting, holders of ordinary (voting) shares and holders of preferred (non voting) shares are required to deposit their certificates, at least five days prior to the meeting, at the corporate offices in Turin - 25, via Marenco, or at any of the following banks:
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THE "SOCIÉTÉ BURKINABE DES FIBRES TEXTILES" (SOFITEX), MIXED ECONOMY COMPANY WITH A CAPITAL OF F.CFA 4,400,000,000. — P.O. BOX 147 — BOBO DIOULASSO — BURKINA FASO IS STARTING AN INVITATION OF TENDERS FOR THE FURNITURE OF FERTILIZERS IN 2 LOTS, i.e.:
Lot N° 1: 20,000 TONS OF NPKSB FERTILIZERS
LOT N° 2: 5,000 TONS 46% OF UREA.
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Before May 1st, 1987.
PARTICIPATION:
THE COMPETITION IS OPENED UP TO ALL THE SUPPLIERS OF A COUNTRY MEMBER OF THE IBRD, AID or the SWITZERLAND or of TAIWAN or any other supplies from the Franc zone countries.
TENDERS:
THE OFFERS IN FRENCH LANGUAGE MUST REACH EITHER THE SOFITEX, B.P. 147, BOBO DIOULASSO (BURKINA FASO) or C.F.D.T., 13, rue de Monceau, 75008 PARIS before September 30, 1986 on 5 p.m. time allowed.
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THE TENDER NOTICE FILE MAY BE OBTAINED FROM ABOVEMENTIONED ADDRESS ON PAYMENT OF THE SUM OF F.CFA 50,000 (or F.Fr. 1,000) by cheque made to C.F.D.T.

New Issue — September 1986

6% Bearer Bonds of 1986 (1996)

Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau

Offer for Sale

Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, Frankfurt am Main, issues 6% Bearer Bonds of 1986 (1996) in a total amount of

DM 750,000,000.–

The net proceeds of this issue will be used for long-term investment loans. DM 700,000,000.– of this amount are offered for sale by the syndicate of banks listed below.

Issue Price:	99% plus Stock Exchange Turnover Tax with adjustment of interest.
Interest:	6% p.a., payable annually in arrears on September 2, of each year. The first interest coupon will be due on September 2, 1987.
Denomination:	DM 100.– or a multiple thereof.
Lifetime/Redemption:	*10 years. The Bonds will be redeemed on September 2, 1996 at par. Redemption prior to* maturity is excluded.
Ranking as Trust Investments/ Eligibility for Investments by Insurance Companies:	The Bonds rank as trust investments and are eligible for investments by insurance companies, according to the German laws.
Listing:	The Bonds will be admitted for trading and official quotation on all stock exchanges of the Federal Republic of Germany, including Berlin.
Eligibility as Collateral for Loans by Deutsche Bundesbank ("lombardfähig"):	The Bonds are eligible as collateral for loans by Deutsche Bundesbank ("lombardfähig") upon admittance for trading and official quotation.
Rating:	Moody's: Aaa; Standard & Poor's: AAA.
Delivery:	The Bondholder receives a Central Deposit Advice from the bank appointed by him. Definitive Bonds will not be available. The Bond issue will be evidenced by one Global Certificate.
Sale:	The Bonds will be offered for sale by the undersigned banks as from today.
Stock Index Number:	276 034.

The detailed Offer for Sale to be published in the Bundesanzeiger (German Federal Gazette) is available from the banks. Allotments of Bonds will be at the discretion of the selling banks.

Frankfurt am Main, September 1986

KfW Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau

ADCA-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt
Amro Handelsbank, AG
Arab Banking Corporation –
Daus & Co. GmbH
Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser
Baden-Württembergische Bank
Aktiengesellschaft
Badische Kommunale Landesbank
– Girozentrale –
Bankhaus Trinkaus & Burkhardt KGaA
Bankhaus Max Flessa & Co.
Bankhaus Neelmeyer
Aktiengesellschaft
Bankers Trust GmbH
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft
Aktiengesellschaft
Bank für Handel und Industrie
Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Hypotheken- und
Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Aktiengesellschaft
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann
Bremer Landesbank
Kreditanstalt Oldenburg
– Girozentrale –
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Commerz-Credit-Bank AG Europartner
CSFB-Effectenbank
Delbrück & Co.
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Bank Berlin Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Bank Saar Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
und die genossenschaftlichen
Zentralbanken
Deutsche Girozentrale
– Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Deutsche Westminster Bank
Aktiengesellschaft
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Fürst Fugger-Babenhausen Bank KG
Fürst Thurn und Taxis Bank
Albert Fürst von Thurn und Taxis
Geestemünder Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Hamburgische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Georg Hauck & Sohn Bankiers
Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien
Hessische Landesbank
– Girozentrale –
Von der Heydt-Kersten & Söhne
Bankhaus Hermann Lampe
Kommanditgesellschaft
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz
– Girozentrale –
Landesbank Saar – Girozentrale –
Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein
Girozentrale
Merck, Finck & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
National-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Neelmeyer
Aktiengesellschaft
Norddeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale
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SchmidtBank
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
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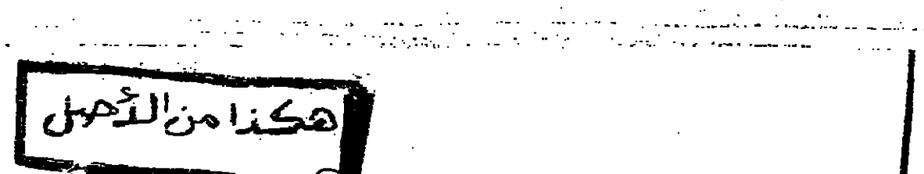

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 13

Arodahl	AmCont Ind	CityGas Fla	Claremont
CrownCrl	ElecAm	Elsworth n	GrandAuto
LinPro n	PGE 125pfC	PoulayPlr	ToIEd 1020pf
UnAirPrd			

NEW LOWS 9

ConnerCorp	Glatfltr s	Harley n	Hitchcok pf
Jewlmstrs n	LifestyRst	McFaddnVen	NestnMls
WstBrdgC			

IMF Renews Forecast Of 2.9% Growth in U.S.

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund is sticking to a prediction that the U.S. economy will grow 2.9 percent this year, monetary sources said Monday, a development likely to increase pressure on West German and Japanese policy-makers to stimulate their economies.

New forecasts, which also will include a slight reduction in the IMF prediction of U.S. economic growth in 1987, will be officially released late this month in conjunction with the fund's annual meetings in Washington.

Prolonged expansion of the U.S. economy is seen by senior Western officials as crucial, if the U.S. locomotive is to continue pulling the economy of the industrialized world and help the recovery of indebted Third World nations.

Even so, the IMF prediction contrasts with an administration forecast, released this summer, of 3.2-percent growth, down from its earlier and more optimistic prediction of 4 percent.

Saturdays in the Trib. Get Friday's Closing Prices.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 8 Sept. 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; ● - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; ●● - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

Floating-Rate Notes

Sept. 8

Dollars

Pounds Sterling

Deutsche Marks

E.C.U.

Japanese Yen

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

هكذا من الأصل

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Up Sharply on U.S. Jobs Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar advanced sharply Monday on last week's stronger U.S. economic data and fading expectations for another discount-rate cut.

Gold fell $11.90, to $410.90 an ounce on the New York spot market, following a $30-an-ounce plunge in platinum.

The dollar's rise was sparked by strong employment data, followed by a weekend meeting between the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, and Japan's finance minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, that dimmed hopes for another reduction in the U.S. discount rate in the immediate future.

Mr. Miyazawa said following the meeting that Japan was not inclined to lower its rates now.

The dollar rose in New York to 2.0750 DM from 2.0505 on Friday. Earlier in Frankfurt, it rose nearly three pfennings at the midday fixing, to 2.0640 DM, after touching 2.0690 DM during hectic morning trading. It closed later at 2.0645.

"The dollar looks good on the charts and set to go up to 2.10 marks," said Earl Johnson, vice president at Chicago's Harris Bank, referring to historical chart lines on which many dealers base their trades.

"That, the good employment data, and the fading prospects of another rate cut will probably keep the dollar above 2 marks for the immediate future," he said.

Mr. Johnson said that he believes a coordinated rate cut among West Germany, Japan, the United States, Britain and France is a good possibility before the International Monetary Fund and World Bank meeting later this month.

"It could be only a symbolic reduction," Mr. Johnson said. "But it would show international cooperation and dampen protectionism."

In other New York closings, the dollar rose to 1.6925 Swiss francs, from 1.6523; and to 6.7785 French francs, from 6.7175.

Sterling closed in London at $1.4865, down nearly 1 cent from Friday's $1.4960. And in New York, the British currency slipped to $1.484 from $1.494.

In other European trading, earlier Monday, the dollar closed in Zurich at 1.6835 Swiss francs, up from Friday's closing of 1.6523. It was fixed in Paris at 6.7605 French francs, up from Friday's fix of 6.6580; and in Milan at 1,423.00 lire, up from 1,401.50.

The drop in gold, according to Martin McNeill, vice president at Dominick & Dominick Inc., was sparked by the huge loss in platinum and by the surge in the dollar. That there also was sizable profit-taking by Japanese investors in London, he said.

Mr. McNeill also said that gold is at the beginning of a bull market, "but will probably go lower before resuming its upward trend."

(UPI, Reuters)

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Mon.	Fri.
Deutsche mark	2.0693	2.0478
Pound sterling	1.4865	1.4960
Japanese yen	156.05	155.15
Swiss franc	1.6887	1.6610
French franc	6.7709	6.7050

Source: Reuters

JAPAN: *How Dai-Ichi Kangyo Became the World's Largest Retail Bank*

(Continued from first finance page)

one foreign banker who has lived in Japan for many years. "With so many branches, it's an enormously large ship to turn. But once they put their mind to something they have enormous power and a lot of talent."

The bank's profit is less than some of its smaller Japanese competitors, and overall Japanese bank profits lag behind those of many American banks. For example, Fortune magazine's list of non-U.S. banks ranks Dai-Ichi Kangyo first in assets in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1985, but 16th in net income. The bank's net income in the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1985, and ending this March, was 70 billion yen ($451 million at current rates).

It is not that profit is unimportant, said Yukio Rimbara, assistant to the general manager of the bank's international planning division, but that the Japanese tend to regard size as the primary factor in assessing a bank's strength.

"Although profitability is getting to be one of the more important measures of performance, in this country, size is the most important measure," he said. "Our customers still believe this, and respect the bank because we are the No. 1 in assets."

The reason that Dai-Ichi Kangyo is so large is partly because it used to be two banks. The Dai-Ichi Bank and the Kangyo Bank merged in 1971 in an agreement famous in Japan for its lingering factionalism.

To reconcile the two staffs, management has been careful to balance promotions among former Dai-Ichi employees and former Kangyo employees. The bank's chairman is a former Dai-Ichi man and Mr. Hagura was from Kangyo. Japanese and foreign bankers who often deal with Dai-Ichi Kangyo say that such divisions are still important, and they pass on tales of high-level executive promotions being squelched because the manager in question hailed from the wrong bank.

Mr. Hagura said that such stories were out of date. "Of course, just after the merger we had problems that continued for 10 years, but I think there's a remarkable change now," he said. Bank officials point out that 40 percent of the men and 90 percent of the women in the bank were hired after the merger.

Whatever the travails of the merger, the combined bank's size, as Mr. Rimbara and Mr. Hagura were quick to point out, might be a great asset in the bank's drive to expand overseas.

"Our large base of customers assures us of a large pool of low-cost and liquid deposits, as well as substantial interest income and handling fees," Mr. Rimbara said. This base allows the bank considerable leeway in bidding for new business, either at home or overseas.

Dai-Ichi Kangyo now has 55 overseas branches, and like other Japanese banks, has established subsidiaries abroad in such areas as securities and trust banking that are barred to a commercial bank such as Dai-Ichi Kangyo under Japanese financial regulations.

The bank derives 40 percent of its total assets, and 20 percent of its gross profits, from international operations. Mr. Rimbara said its net foreign profits were even higher than 20 percent. The largest share of its foreign profits still comes from spreads on loans, Mr. Rimbara said, followed by foreign exchange and then by commissions, but the share of such fee-based business — the profitable area most banks are eager to improve — is steadily increasing.

Despite the bank's self-avowed goal of expanding overseas, however, it is one of the few Japanese financial institutions that has not acquired an American financial institution. Other major Japanese banks with a reputation for aggressiveness have moved fairly rapidly — Sumitomo Bank, for instance, acquired the Bank of California. And Sumitomo's recent negotiations for a stake in Goldman, Sachs & Co. made headlines in Tokyo as elsewhere.

Mr. Hagura said his bank was considering similar moves, but that he did not necessarily believe that the acquisition of a foreign bank was the best strategy.

"Of course we are very cautious about acquisitions or mergers," he said. "We were approached by the same investment banking firm that approached the other banks, we studied the merit of those acquisitions and decided against them. One reason was because our activities in the United States were bigger than other Japanese banks already."

Moreover, he said, a limited partnership without a management voice, such as what Sumitomo Bank would have with Goldman, Sachs, did not fit Dai-Ichi Kangyo's strategic goals.

Some in banking circles here see that attitude as another example of what they call Dai-Ichi Kangyo's caution and deliberative decision-making style as well as a reflection of its dominance in the domestic market. So much of the bank's profits derive from its domestic business, some bankers here said, that Dai-Ichi Kangyo might not need to move overseas as quickly as some of its competitors.

Yields Rise To 5.24% at Auction of U.S. T-Bills

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Yields on short-term Treasury bills rebounded Monday at the regular weekly auction, reversing a trend that dragged rates last week to their lowest levels in more than nine years.

The Treasury Department auctioned $7.82 billion of three-month bills at an average discount rate of 5.24 percent, up from 5.12 percent last week.

The government sold $7.806 billion in six-month bills at an average discount rate of 5.35 percent, up from 5.17 percent last week.

The rates were the highest they have been since Aug. 25, when yields were 5.32 percent on the 13-week bills and 5.35 percent on the 26-week bills.

The rise brings the short-term rates back into closer alignment with the Federal Reserve Board's discount rate, charged on loans to financial institutions, which was lowered from 6 percent to 5½ percent three weeks ago.

The figures understate the actual yield to investors. The investment rate was 5.39 percent on the three-month bills at an average price of $9,867 per $10,000 face value. The investment rate for six-month bills was 5.58 percent at an average price of $9,729.

The Treasury said it received $28.78 billion of bids for the three-month bills, including $921 million in noncompetitive bids from the public.

It accepted $7.8 billion in bids, including $1.92 billion from the Federal Reserve and $245 million from foreign and international monetary authorities.

About $22.61 billion in bids for six-month bills were received, including $807 million in noncompetitives. The Treasury accepted $7.8 billion, including $1.70 billion from the Federal Reserve and $837 million from foreign and international authorities.

(UPI, Reuters)

THE EUROMARKETS

Car-Loan-Backed Issue Is Launched

By David Ress
Reuters

LONDON — General Motors Acceptance Corp. on Monday launched the first Euroissue of securities backed by car loans.

Meanwhile, the secondary market continued to sag. The market was weighed down by mounting concern that hoped-for interest-rate cuts would not materialize, dealers said.

Eurobond prices fell on news that Saturday's meeting between Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d of the United States and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan had produced no agreement on coordinated interest-rate cuts or foreign-exchange intervention.

Dealers said the GMAC issue did attract some interest, but said investors generally are shunning dollar-denominated bonds.

The $276-million GMAC issue is backed by about 24,000 new U.S. car loans originated by GMAC, and pays 7¼ percent over five years with a 2.1-year average life.

Some syndicate managers said the issue, priced at 101.41 to yield a generous 118 basis points above two-year U.S. Treasury securities after total fees of 1⅜ percent, should attract strong buying interest.

Others, however, said demand could be muted because the issue is a new type and because Standard & Poor's Corp. last week said it was reviewing GMAC debt for a possible downgrading.

The issue closed at a discount of about 1¾, inside its total fees, as prices of other fixed-rate dollar-denominated bonds fell ⅜ to ½ point.

The market, which until last week had been looking for further interest-rate cuts, "is now beginning to feel that rates may have reached a trough," a senior dealer at a major Japanese investment bank said.

Concerns about inflation are also pressuring bond prices across the board, while interest in dollar-denominated issues has been depressed by widespread uncertainty over the likely outlook for the currency, dealers said.

Prices, however, did close somewhat above the day's lowest levels on afternoon short covering.

Among recent issues, North American Philips Corp.'s $100-million, 8-percent bond issue due 1993 eased further to close at 96 bid, like many recent issues well outside total fees.

Floating-rate notes, meanwhile, lost as much as 15 basis points in volatile trading, as the United Kingdom's record $4-billion issue eased to close at about 99.77, still inside total fees.

In other sectors, European currency unit and sterling-denominated issues closed slightly lower in quiet trading.

In the Deutsche mark sector, bond market sources said the ability of U.S.- based banks to lead-manage new issues will come under close scrutiny after Citibank AG led a 200-million-DM, 6⅜-percent 10-year bond issue for its parent, Citicorp.

That issue followed last week's mark issue for Cathay Pacific Ltd., lead-managed by Chase Bank AG.

Dealers said that both won only fairly lukewarm receptions.

In other sectors, Bank of Tokyo was the latest bank to tap a specialized investor group seeking high current income at the risk of capital losses. It launched a high-coupon, premium-priced Euroyen issue of 8½-percent bonds due 1993 and priced at 118⅛.

Kellogg Co. issued 35 million Australian dollars of three-year bonds.

Coca-Cola to Sell 51% Of New Bottling Unit

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — Coca-Cola Co., the world's largest soft-drink maker, said Monday it will sell 51 percent of its newly established bottling company in a public stock offering.

Proceeds will be used to reduce debt from the purchase of bottling companies to assemble the new company, Coca-Cola Enterprises Inc., Coca-Cola's chairman, Roberto C. Goizueta, said.

U.K. Economist Predicts Growth Of 3.25% in '87

United Press International

LONDON — Britain's gross national product, adjusted for inflation, will grow by 3.25 percent in 1987, according to a forecast by David Kern, chief economist for National Westminster Bank's market intelligence department.

In the September issue of his report on "Economic and Financial Outlook," released Monday, Mr. Kern also predicted that the pound would ease to $1.35 and 2.70 DM by the end of 1987. He noted that exports, investment, productivity and profits would benefit from a further decline in sterling against the Deutsche mark.

Mr. Kern also predicted that Britain would have a small surplus in the current account, the broadest measure of trade performance, in the next few years.

GERMANY: *VW Share Issue*

(Continued from first finance page)

U.S. funds in particular was likely to shift to Europe, where West German shares still had considerable scope for further gains.

They said new regulations for Japanese investment funds also would attract more Japanese capital to Europe.

Andreas Insam, investment advisor at Bank in Liechtenstein in Frankfurt, said his bank expected about $17 billion to flow abroad from Japanese investment funds.

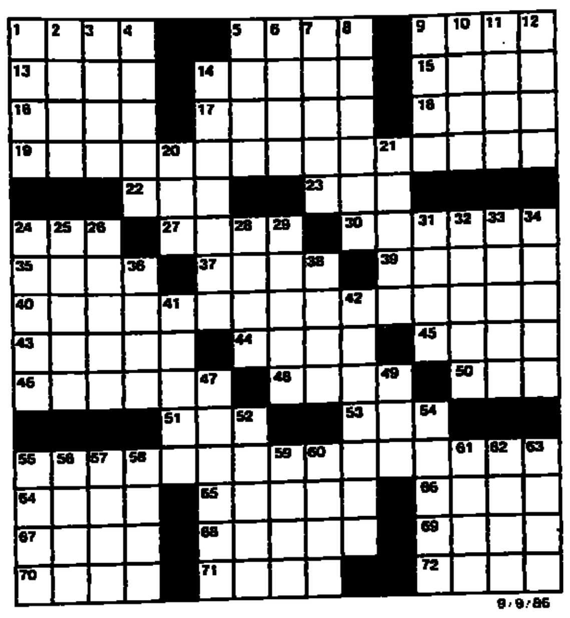
"Only a small proportion of that will go into West German shares," he said. "But we expect around 1 billion marks worth of new Japanese investments to go into German shares over the next 12 months from that regulation change alone."

Analysts said the political stability and economic strength of West Germany was equalled nowhere in Europe. Against this background, a strong autumn bourse rally was in the cards, they added.

Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press



9/9/86

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1 Cause of a duel
5 Observe Yom Kippur
9 Ablution
13 Entice
14 Collegian's specialty
15 Canyon phenomenon
16 Rare bird
17 Fla. city
18 Dance
19 Self-centered traits
22 Torrid
23 "—— Rosen-kavalier"
24 Polit. position
27 Two of these a prison make
30 Went hither and thither quickly
35 Shelter sine qua non
37 Gare du —— (Paris depot)
39 Part of a ream
40 Markedly self-reliant
43 "—— evil . . ."
44 Sicilian province
45 Mexican sandwich
46 Quickly, out West
48 Six years in the Senate
50 Aye neutralizer
51 Paleozoic, for one
53 Ares or Thor
55 In a narrowly moralistic way
64 On the big drink
65 Inventor Howe
66 Memorable U.S. journalist
67 Play the lead
68 Criteria
69 Kitchen follower
70 In this place
71 Bird sound
72 Rhine feeder

DOWN

1 —— gin fizz
2 Thoracic organ
3 Mars: Comb. form
4 Vantage point
5 Actuality
6 Not fully closed
7 Dependable
8 Did a shamus's job
9 Carter's "Why Not the ——?"
10 Playbill heading
11 "Of —— I Sing"
12 Short trips
14 Pope Paul VI
20 Dawn goddess
21 Baghdad native
24 Bacon order
25 Paint-factory specialist
26 Where broncos get busted
28 Predicament
29 Sound in a sty
31 Iron's nemesis
32 Gigantic creature
33 Writer Jong
34 Hunter's ruse
36 Mickey ——
38 A Scandinavian
41 Balloter
42 Big tip
47 The East
49 Cow's call
52 Lit up
54 Old-master Albrecht
55 Window part
56 Famed Italian family
57 King or Norman
58 Subway token
59 Take on
60 Unexciting
61 In —— (in its original place)
62 Mono or mega follower
63 French-Belgian river

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"WELL, THOSE ARE MY THOUGHTS, NOW WHERE'S MY PENNY?"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

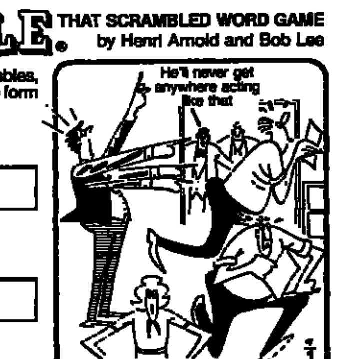
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOSIN

LYDIO

TRYSAP

MUDINS



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: YOUR

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: MOUTH APART LADING NETHER
Answer: What a woman might attempt to draw with an eyebrow pencil—ATTENTION

WEATHER

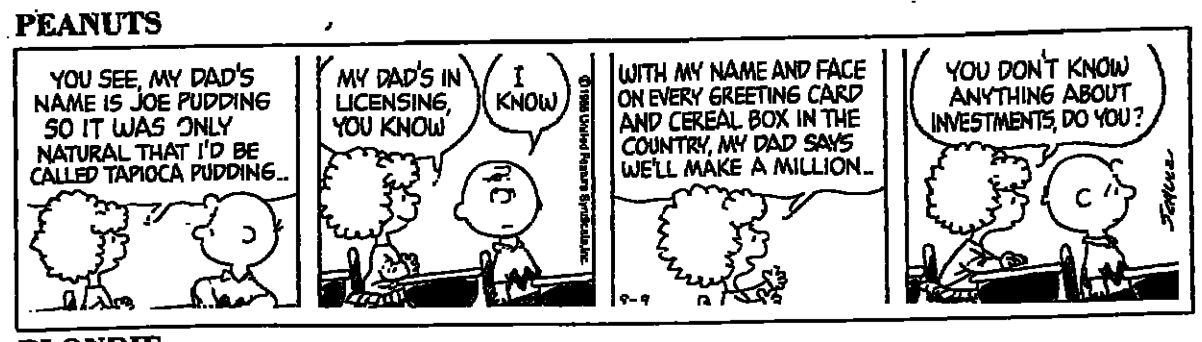
EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	23	73	20	68	o
Amsterdam	14	57	8	46	o
Athens	28	82	19	66	fr
Barcelona	25	77	17	63	o
Belgrade	28	82	11	52	fr
Berlin	14	57	11	52	sh
Brussels	16	61	9	48	cl
Bucharest	29	84	7	45	fr
Budapest	25	77	12	54	fr
Copenhagen	12	54	8	46	sh
Costa Del Sol	26	79	18	64	cl
Dublin	14	57	9	48	cl
Edinburgh	14	57	5	41	fr
Florence	26	79	15	59	cl
Frankfurt	18	64	6	43	fr
Geneva	24	75	8	46	fr
Helsinki	10	50	4	39	sh
Istanbul	26	79	16	61	fr
Las Palmas	29	84	22	72	fr
Lisbon	24	75	17	63	o
London	15	59	8	46	o
Madrid	29	84	15	59	cl
Milan	26	79	16	61	fr
Moscow	15	59	11	52	cl
Munich	16	61	8	46	o
Nice	24	75	21	70	fr
Oslo	14	57	3	37	fr
Paris	18	64	10	50	cl
Prague	18	64	7	45	fr
Reykjavik	11	52	4	39	fr
Rome	25	77	13	55	fr
Stockholm	12	54	4	39	cl
Strasbourg	20	68	6	43	fr
Venice	25	77	13	55	fr
Vienna	21	70	12	54	o
Warsaw	15	59	7	45	cl
Zurich	19	66	8	46	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	27	81	9	48	fr
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	36	97	21	70	fr
Jerusalem	25	77	19	66	fr
Tel Aviv	31	88	22	72	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	13	55	11	52	fr
Sydney	16	61	13	55	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	28	82	24	75	o
Beijing	27	81	21	70	o
Hong Kong	30	86	27	81	st
Manila	30	86	25	77	cl
New Delhi	37	99	27	81	fr
Seoul	26	79	21	70	cl
Shanghai	32	90	24	75	st
Singapore	25	77	23	73	st
Taipei	34	93	27	81	fr
Tokyo	29	84	24	75	st
AFRICA					
Algiers	32	90	16	61	cl
Cairo	31	88	22	72	cl
Cape Town	14	57	11	52	r
Casablanca	25	77	20	68	cl
Harare	27	81	14	57	fr
Lagos	26	79	13	55	st
Nairobi	20	68	8	46	o
Tunis	31	88	19	66	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	20	68	14	57	cl
Caracas	27	81	19	66	fr
Lima	—	—	—	—	na
Mexico City	26	79	14	57	pc
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	12	54	7	45	sh
Atlanta	27	81	17	63	pc
Boston	19	66	11	52	fr
Chicago	20	68	4	39	fr
Denver	23	73	7	45	pc
Detroit	21	70	3	37	fr
Honolulu	33	91	23	73	fr
Houston	28	82	21	70	sh
Los Angeles	25	77	18	64	pc
Miami	32	90	19	66	st
Minneapolis	20	68	7	45	fr
Montreal	15	59	9	48	fr
Nassau	33	91	22	72	cl
New York	22	72	15	59	cl
San Francisco	19	66	13	55	fr
Seattle	20	68	5	41	pc
Toronto	16	61	6	43	fr
Washington	20	68	13	55	pc

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

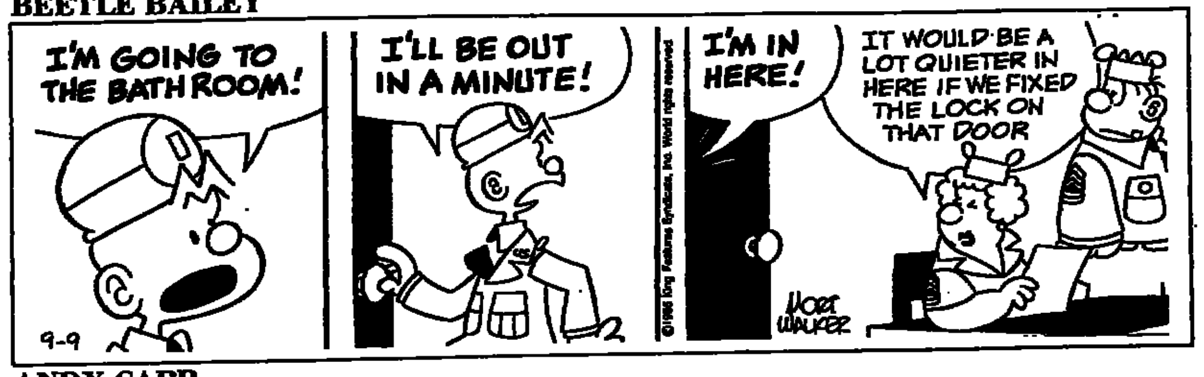
TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly choppy. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. 17—7 (63—45). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 16—8 (61—46). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 28—15 (82—59). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 24—14 (75—57). PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 17—8 (63—46). ROME: Fair. Temp. 26—13 (79—55). TEL AVIV: Not Available. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 18—8 (64—46). BANGKOK: Showers. Temp. 30—25 (86—77). HONG KONG: Showers. Temp. 32—26 (90—79). MANILA: Stormy. Temp. 30—25 (86—77). SEOUL: Rainy. Temp. 27—19 (81—66). SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temp. 28—24 (82—75). TOKYO: Foggy. Temp. 29—23 (84—73).

PEANUTS



BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

DIGGING UP THE MOUNTAINS

By Neil Bissoondath. 247 pages. $15.95. Viking Penguin Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by John Gross

IN one of the stories in "Digging Up the Mountains," a man stares out of a window, chilled by the thought that he lives in a world where everyone is a refugee: "He saw the earth, as from space, streams of people in continuous motion, circling the sphere in search of the next stop which, they always knew, would prove temporary in the end."

It is an unusually bleak moment, even by the standards of a writer preoccupied by such themes. Most of Neil Bissoondath's other characters have at least some semblance of a home or some hope of finding one. But the vision of universal uprooting is one to which all his stories tend: they are stories of exile, estrangement, dislocations great and small.

Nor is the sense of alienation that runs through them some rarefied metaphysical condition. It is the product of history and geography, of clashing cultures and political violence. The men and women he writes about are, as often as not, alienated in the literal sense of being aliens; they are the victims of post-colonial turmoil and international disorder.

Bissoondath has a remarkable sureness of touch (all the more remarkable, when you consider that "Digging Up the Mountains" is a first book), and he takes his craft as seriously as he takes his subject matter — though with a seriousness that does not preclude high spirits and virtuosity.

Bissoondath comes from Trinidad (he is a nephew of V.S. Naipaul and the late Shiva Naipaul), but since 1973, when he went to study in Toronto, he has lived in Canada. Most of his stories have either a West Indian — often explicitly Trinidadian — or a Canadian setting, and many involve doubling back and forth between Canada and the Caribbean.

The title story sets the tone. Hari Beharry leads a comfortable life on an unnamed Caribbean island until political troubles boil up. Once Hari had taken pleasure in the range of mountains overlooking his house. Now, in the face of harassment, arson, the gunning down of friends, he gets ready to go into penniless exile. As a gesture of disgust, he digs up the lawn he had been planting in his yard — and he wishes he could dig up the mountains as well.

No story in the book is more affecting than "Dancing," in which a black maid who works for an Indian family in Trinidad describes how she is persuaded to join her sister in Toronto. She is a simple woman, who has the strength of her simplicity. What she sees, she sees clearly — she does not have any illusions, for example, about her landlord in Trinidad, an Indian doctor from whom she rents a two-room shack. ("You could be deading in his front yard in the middle of the night and doc not coming out the house.") But Canada disconcerts her with problems she is not prepared for, above all with racial antagonisms that are more rasping than those she has left behind.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	B	A	S	H		S	L	A	W		P	E	T	S
C	U	L	P	A		P	O	S	H		U	T	A	H
T	R	A	I	N		E	R	I	E		N	A	M	E
	P	I	N	S	A	N	D	N	E	E	D	L	E	S
			D	E	N	T	S		L	X	I			
C	O	O	L	L	Y			S	M	I	T	I	N	G
O	N	M	E			A	T	L	A	S		M	A	L
N	E	E	D	L	E	P	O	I	N	T	L	A	C	E
N	A	G		A	X	I	O	M			A	G	R	A
S	T	A	T	U	T	E			S	A	T	E	E	N
			O	R	O		E	L	E	C	T			
P	I	N	B	A	L	L	M	A	C	H	I	N	E	
A	S	E	A		L	O	I	N		E	C	O	L	E
A	L	O	G		E	L	L	E		N	E	U	S	E
R	E	N	O		D	A	Y	S		E	D	S	E	L

9/9/86

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

WILHELM Steinitz, world champion from 1886-1894, every once in a cantankerous while outrageously exposed his king early in the game, particularly when he selected the King's Gambit variation that bears his name — 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 P-KB4, PxP; 3 P-Q4, Q-R5ch; 4 K-K2.

For a contemporary example of what happens to a king wandering the board early in the game, here is the encounter between the Grandmasters Tony Miles of Britain and Viktor Korchnoi of Switzerland. In fairness to Miles, he did not willingly choose his fate.

The point of 6 P-QN4 is to restrain the typical Gruenfeld counterattack on the center, but this game shows that after 6. . .P-N3; 7 B-N2, Black is not deterred from 7. . .P-QB4!

Supposedly, White gets an even game with 9 R-B1, but Miles was surely, if wrongly, trying for more with 9 PxBP?! After 9. . .N-R3!, it would not do to play 10 NxP since 10. . .NxN; 11 BxB, NxKP!; 12 QxQ, RxQ; 13 PxN, KxB leaves White with four weak pawn islands.

Moreover, 10 PxP, NxQP; 11 NxN, BxB; 12 R-QN1, B-KN2; 13 P-B6, P-K3; 14 N-B4, Q-R4ch; 15 N-Q2, R-Q1 givers Black too strong an attack. Miles should have started to race for kingside castling with 10 B-K2, but instead he greedily advanced 10 P-B6?

True, he had the resource with 13 P-B3 because 13. . .RxB? was to be rebuffed by 14 PxN, R-N1; 15 KPxP, yet after 13. . .N/5-B4, he faced the threat of 14. . .N-R5!, as well as 14. . .N-N5!

On 14. . .Q-N5, the pin of the white knight at QB3 had to be broken, but 15 Q-Q2? would have succumbed to 15. . .PxP; 16 NxN, NxN; 17 R-QN1, BxN. Thus, Miles tried 15 K-B2, yet this was the beginning of a much longer march than he ever intended. His defense with 17 R-R2 was based on the useful trick that 17. . .BxN?; 18 QxB, QxR? allows 19 Q-N7mate. However, he had no recourse against Korchnoi's blasting a path to the white king with 17. . .P-Q5!; 18 PxP, BxPch.

The Englishman could not retreat with 19 K-K1!? because of 19. . .N-N5!; 0 R-R3, N-B7ch, so upward and outward came the white king with 19 K-N3.

Korchnoi's surgical 19. . .B-K4ch! permitted neither 20 P-B4, BxN!; 21 QxB, QxQch; 22 BxQ, R-N6!; 23 R-QB2, N-N5; 24 R-B1, N-R7!, winning a piece, nor 20 K-B2, QxR!; 21 NxQ, RxBch; 22 K-K1, RxN, whereby Black gets a rook and two minor pieces for the queen plus a winning attack. So, the hapless white king stumbled onward with 20 K-R4.

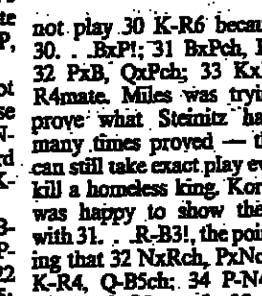
Korchnoi's incisive transfer of his knight to the assault with 21. . .N-B2 and 22. . .N-K3! was based on a cute combination: 23 R-N2? would be destroyed by 23. . .P-N4ch; 24 K-R5, BxN!; 25 RxQ, N-N2ch; 26 K-R6, BxQ; 27 RxR, P-N5ch!, forcing mate.

Miles, who can be just as stubborn as Steinitz, might have thrown in the towel after Korchnoi's deadly 26. . .Q-N8!, which threatened 27. . .N-N2ch and 28. . .Q-N3mate, but he kept struggling.

On 29. . .N-N2ch, he could not play 30 K-R6 because of 30. . .BxP!; 31 BxPch, K-R1; 32 PxB, QxPch; 33 KxP, Q-R4mate. Miles was trying to prove what Steinitz had so many times proved — that it can still take exact play even to kill a homeless king. Korchnoi was happy to show the way with 31. . .R-B3!, the point being that 32 NxRch, PxNch; 33 K-R4, Q-B5ch; 34 P-N4, N-R4!; 35 Q-Q2 permits 35. . .Q-N6ch; 36 KxN, QxRPmate.

Miles played 35 K-N6, the joke being that White actually threatens 36 Q-R7ch, K-B1; 37 QxNch, K-K1; 38 Q-B7ch, K-Q1; 39 P-B7mate. After 40. . .R-B3ch, Miles gave up just in time to miss 41 K-K7 (or 41 KxP, RK3mate), Q-K3ch; 42 K-Q8, Q-Q2mate.

KORCHNOI/BLACK



MILES/WHITE

Position after 28 K-R5

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

	White Miles	Black Korchnoi		White Miles	Black Korchnoi
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	22	[illegible]	N-K3
2	P-QB4	P-KN3	23	N-Q5	[illegible]
3	N-QB3	P-Q4	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	N-B3	B-N2	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	P-K3	0-0	26	[illegible]	Q-N8
6	P-QN4	P-N3	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	B-N2	P-B4	28	K-R5	[illegible]
8	NPxP	NPxP	29	[illegible]	N-N2ch
9	PxBP	N-R3	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	P-B6	N-K5	31	[illegible]	R-B3
11	N-Q4	R-N1	32	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	Q-B1	Q-R4	33	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	P-B3	N/5-B4	34	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	N-N5	Q-N5	35	K-N6	[illegible]
15	K-B2	NxN	36	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	PxN	QxNP	37	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	R-R2	P-Q5	38	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	PxP	BxPch	39	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	K-N3	B-K4ch	40	[illegible]	R-B3ch
20	K-R4	P-B3	41	Resigns	
21	Q-Q2	N-B2			

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Sept. 8

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	582	587
ACF Holding	350	353
Aegon	107.10	108.10
Akzo	161.60	164
Ahold	94.60	96.50
Amev	78.10	79.80
A'Dam Rubber	11.05	11
Amro Bank	105.60	107.10
BVG	127	145
Buehrmann T	220.50	222.30
Caland Hldg	18.30	20.20
Elsevier-NDU	223.50	228
Fokker	72	74
Gist Brocades	52.70	53.60
Heineken	174	182
Hoogovens	68.70	71.30
KLM	46.60	47
Naarden	90	90
Nat Neder	84	85.90
Nedlloyd	182.10	184
NMB	227.50	230
Oce Van der G	551	553.50
Pakhoed	66	66.70
Philips	55.50	56.10
Robeco	96.10	96
Rodamco	135.80	135.70
Rolinco	86.50	86.30
Rorento	50.20	50
Royal Dutch	214.30	214
Unilever	516.80	518
Van Ommeren	38.80	38.80
VMF Stork	29.50	31
VNU	345.50	347

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 297.40
Previous : 301.80

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2585	2600
Bekaert	11750	11525
Cockerill	143	149
Cobepa	4955	4955
EBES	4860	4815
GB-Inno-BM	8770	8790
GBL	3450	3450
Soc Generale	3250	3200
Gevaert	6280	6300
Hoboken	7890	7600
Intercom	3900	3950
Kredietbank	18000	18000
Petrofina	9700	9500
Sofina	11600	11500
Solvay	8140	8130
Traction Elec	6370	6370
UCB	8730	8650
Unerg	3015	3015
Vieille Montagne	6200	6030

Current Stock Index : 4028.48
Previous : 3987.59

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	317	321.50
Allianz Vers	2490	2530
Altana	412	413
BASF	282.60	287.40
Bayer	312	314
Bay. Hypo bank	629	642
Bay Vereinsbank	550	580
BBC	330	331
BHF-Bank	531	540
BMW	620	629
Commerzbank	332	345
Conti Gummi	324	325
Daimler-Benz	1307	1325
Degussa	490	497
Deutsche Babcock	208	209
Deutsche Bank	821	839.50
Dresdner Bank	444.50	450
Harpener	312	316.80
Henkel	442.50	443
Hochtief	1250	1280
Hoechst	278	280
Hoesch	156	160
Horten	228	232
Hussel	571	630
IWKA	380	311
Kali und Salz	318	316.20
Karstadt	441	453
Kaufhof	515	518
Kloeckner HD	204.50	204.90
Kloeckner Werke	80.50	83
Krupp Stahl	N.Q.	150
Linde	755	755
Lufthansa	190	189
MAN	228.50	226
Mannesmann	182	189.50
Muench Rueck	3297	3345
Nixdorf	681	691
PKI	993	990
Porsche	1118	1080
Preussag	219.50	208.60
PWA	249.50	255.50
RWE	217.20	219.50
Rheinmetall	400	402
Schering	625	632
SEL	431.50	449.50
Siemens	693.10	701
Thyssen	164.10	168.70
Veba	292.50	299
Volkswagenwerk	541.50	549
Wella	790	792

Commerzbank Index : 2089.00
Previous : 2114.30

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	18	17.60
Cathay Pacific	5.35	5.35
Cheung Kong	25.10	25.10
China Light	16.80	16.70
Green Island	8.50	8.50
Hang Seng Bank	34	33.25
Henderson	2.85	2.825
China Gas	16.60	16.40
HK Electric	9.75	9.75
HK Realty A	11.20	11.40
HK Hotels	34	34
HK Land	6.65	6.65
HK Shang Bank	6.95	6.95
HK Telephone	11.70	11.70
HK Yaumatei	3.35	3.35
HK Wharf	8.65	8.50
Hutch Whampoa	35.25	35.25
Hysan	0.74	0.74
Jardine	16.80	16.80
Jardine Sec	15.30	15.50
Kowloon Motor	9.20	9.30
Miramar Hotel	3.425	3.375
New World	7.20	7.20
SHK Props	15.90	16.30
Stelux	2	2.075
Swire Pacific A	14.20	14.40
Tai Cheung	2.32	2.32
Wing On Co	1.50	1.48
Winsor	8.25	8.25
World Int'l	2.75	2.75

Hang Seng Index : 1969.96
Previous : 1968.53

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1350	1350
Anglo American	6825	6900
Anglo Am Gold	34100	34200
Barlows	2180	2190
Blyvoor	2450	2600
Buffels	10800	11200
De Beers	3200	3300
Driefontein	7325	7450
Freegold	5300	5400
GFSA	5600	5700
Harmony	5100	5100
Hiveld Steel	695	695
Kloof	3475	3600
Nedbank	570	560
Rusplat	5400	5600
SA Brews	1480	1500
St Helena	5950	5950
Sasol	840	825
Welkom	3600	3725

Composite Stock Index : 1941.00
Previous : 1964.00

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$15¾	$15⅞
Allied-Lyons	348	355
Anglo Am Gold	$79½	578
Ass Brit Foods	322	322
Asda-MFI Gp	154	160
Barclays	499	507
Bass	775	783
B.A.T.	423	423
Beecham	413	418
Blue Circle	563	565
BOC Group	339	342
Boots	221	220
Bowater Indus	330	333
BP	676	680
Brit Telecom	198	198
Brit Aerospace	483	493
Britoil	133	141
BTR	315	320
Burmah	405	409
Cable Wireless	321	332
Cadbury Schw	180	182
Charter Cons	281	283
Commercial U	302	303
Cons Gold	542	552
Cookson Group	508	521
Courtaulds	279	282
Dalgety	298	305
De Beers £	737	743
Driefontein	$17⅛	$16⅝
Fisons	635	646
Free St Ged	$12⅞	$12¾
GEC	178	182
Gen Accident	844	867
GKN	289	290
Glaxo	10 5/32	10 29/64
Grand Met	398	391
GRE	849	852
Guinness	331	338
GUS	15⅛	16
Hanson	197	201
Hawker	527	531
ICI	10 47/64	10⅞
Jaguar	536	540
Land Securities	326	330
Legal General	273	276
Lloyds Bank	442	449
Lonrho	222	224
Lucas	553	563
Marks and Sp	215	217
Metal Box	188	190
Midland Bank	572	572
Nat West Bank	552	557
P and O	545	548
Pilkington	448	453
Plessey	180	184
Prudential	909	912
Racal Elect	182	184
Randfontein	$91½	$89½
Rank	514	517
Reed Int'l	268	268
Reuters	510	511
Royal Dutch £	62 5/32	62 51/64
Rover	37	38
RTZ	634	637
Saatchi	715	730
Sainsbury	418	422
Sears Holdings	123	124½
Shell	943	966
STC	146	148
Std Chartered	729	732
Storehouse	346	353
Sun Alliance	732	734
Tate and Lyle	603	605
Tesco	413	418
Thorn EMI	514	517
T.I. Group	467	473
Trafalgar Hse	296	300
THF	150	153
Ultramar	151	153
Unilever £	19	19 3/32
United Biscuits	244	248
Vickers	433	433
War Loan 3½ £	36⅝	[illegible]
Woolworth	680	690

F.T.30 Index : 1323.70
Previous : 1338.40
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1666.60
Previous : 1684.90

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	27400	27850
Cigahotels	4590	4670
CIR	14260	15100
Cred Ital	3500	3490
Eridania	4995	5035
Formitalia	14400	14720
Fiat	14760	15480
Generali	159750	162000
IFI	29400	31480
Italcementi	75500	76100
Italgas	3350	3275
Italmobiliare	134000	135100
Mediobanca	274600	281600
Montedison	3285	3430
NBA	3970	3980
Olivetti	18000	18199
Pirelli	5340	5375
RAS	98300	100000
Rinascente	1260	1271
SIP	3750	3750
SME	2385	2399
Snia	5465	5650
Standa	13430	12900
Stet	5101	5160

MIB Current Index : 1759
Previous : 1793

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	749	750
Alsthom Atl.	375	371
Av Dassault	1420	1410
Bancaire	1327	1350
BIC	657	645
Bongrain	1756	1765
Bouygues	1423	1460
BSN-GD	4160	4210
Carrefour	3458	3485
Chargeurs	1366	1355
Club Med	617	620
Darty	3015	3010
Dumez	1620	1629
Elf-Aquitaine	350	353.10
Europe 1	1080	1111
Gen Eaux	1368	1395
Hachette	2085	2105
Lafarge Cop	1401	1430
Legrand	4429	4443
Lesieur	1065	1075
L'Oreal	3780	3690
Martell	1480	1420
Matra	2555	2540
Merlin	2240	2570
Michelin	3290	3390
Moet Hennessy	2343	2367
Moulinex	74.50	74
Occidentale	1070	1080
Pernod Ric	1020	1041
Perrier	786	775
Peugeot	1170	1200
Printemps	641	648
Radiotechn	998	1000
Redoute	2040	2035
Roussel Uclaf	1667	1700
Sanofi	758	763
Skis Rossignol	1271	1275
Telemecan	3132	3170
Thomson CSF	1615	1675
Total	464	472

CAC Index : 404.60
Previous : 411.40

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.72	3.72
Cold Storage	3.92	3.90
DBS	7.95	7.85
Fraser Neave	8.10	8.05
Haw Par	3.12	3.12
Hume	2.25	2.30
Inchcape	2.34	2.35
Lum Chang	0.935	0.90
Malayan Banking	4.48	4.50
OCBC	8.15	8.10
OUB	3.06	3.10
OUE	2.69	2.72
Shangri-la	3.38	3.32
Sime Darby	1.52	1.56
S'pore Airlines	7.80	7.75
S'pore Land	5.30	5.25
S'pore Press	8.25	8.25
S Steamship	1.66	1.70
St Trading	3.42	3.50
UOB	4.18	4.18
United Overseas	1.44	1.45

Straits Times Ind Index : 841.97
Previous : 844.85

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	200	200
Alfa Laval	335	335
Asea	N.Q.	348
Astra	495	N.Q.
Atlas Copco	210	211
Beijer	164	165
Boliden	208	205
Electrolux	297	296
Ericsson	228	230
Esselte	N.Q.	305
Fermenta	118	118
Handelsbanken	440	440
Pharmacia	212	215
Saab-Scania	N.Q.	706
Sandvik	170	170
Skanska	N.Q.	—
SKF	324	323
SwedishMatch	370	373
Volvo	379	380

Affaersvaerlden Index : 688.70
Previous : 690.20

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.60	3.60
ANZ	5.52	5.50
BHP	7.48	7.46
Boral	4.40	4.45
Bougainville	3.10	3
Coles Myer	4.40	4.40
Comalco	2.25	2.40
CRA	6.64	6.60
CSR	2.90	2.95
Dunlop	3.32	3.22
Elders Ixl	4.45	4.45
ICI Australia	2.32	2.40
Magellan	1.70	1.75
MIM	1.92	1.91
Nat Aust Bank	5.68	5.80
News Corp	25.80	25.80
N Broken Hill	2.25	2.22
Poseidon	3.40	3.38
Old Coal Trust	1.43	1.43
Santos	4.30	4.15
Thomas Nation	3.12	3.15
Western Mining	3.86	3.76
Westpac Banking	5.16	5.16
Woodside	0.90	0.88

All Ordinaries Index : 1235.50
Previous : 1238.10

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	385	390
Asahi Chemical	876	900
Asahi Glass	1260	1290
Bank of Tokyo	900	903
Bridgestone	715	703
Canon	974	989
Casio	1270	1260
C.Itoh	905	927
Dai Nippon Print	1900	1950
Daiwa House	1640	1700
Daiwa Securities	2330	2360
Fanuc	6390	6300
Fuji Bank	1710	1700
Fuji Photo	2800	2870
Fujitsu	968	981
Hitachi	1000	1030
Hitachi Cable	1020	1040
Honda	1220	1250
Japan Air Lines	9810	9850
Kajima	1340	1380
Kansai Power	3410	3470
Kawasaki Steel	247	263
Kirin Brewery	1470	1510
Komatsu	488	495
Kubota	438	428
Kyocera	3860	3850
Matsu Elec Inds	1640	1660
Matsu Elec Works	1680	1690
Mitsubishi Bank	1660	1690
Mitsubishi Chem	771	803
Mitsubishi Elec	500	495
Mitsubishi Heavy	636	650
Mitsubishi Corp	1320	1410
Mitsui and Co	765	770
Mitsukoshi	1200	1220
Mitsumi	1350	1300
NEC	1920	1940
NGK Insulators	810	820
Nikko Sec	1990	2030
Nippon Kogaku	935	926
Nippon Oil	990	1000
Nippon Steel	229	247
Nippon Yusen	550	571
Nissan	623	630
Nomura Sec	3460	3460
Olympus	1030	1070
Pioneer	1970	2030
Ricoh	840	830
Sharp	938	960
Shimazu	1060	1030
Shinetsu Chemical	978	930
Sony	3180	3270
Sumitomo Bank	2160	2220
Sumitomo Chem	416	421
Sumitomo Marine	1120	1120
Sumitomo Metal	187	198
Taisei Corp	881	886
Taisho Marine	1030	1040
Takeda Chem	2240	2280
TDK	3370	3570
Teijin	800	795
Tokio Marine	1790	1850
Tokyo Elec. Power	6360	6520
Toppan Printing	1570	1590
Toray Ind	711	735
Toshiba	725	722
Toyota	1740	1730
Yamaichi Sec	2040	2030

Nikkei 225 : 18552.25
Previous : 18775.88
New Index : 1524.55
Previous : 1542.90

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	7500	7490
Alusuisse	660	640
Autophon	7850	7775
Bank Leu	3990	3975
Brown Boveri	1695	1680
Ciba Geigy	3810	3870
Credit Suisse	3885	3900
Electrowatt	3500	3500
Interdiscount	5400	5575
Jacob Suchard	8175	8250
Jelmoli	4050	3990
Landis Gyr	1890	1930
Moevenpick	6650	6700
Nestle	9025	9050
Oerlikon-B	1750	1750
Roche Baby	11650	11650
Sandoz	1760	1760
Schindler	3250	3275
Sulzer	560	575
Surveillance	7025	7075
Swissair	1460	1470
SBC	573	574
Swiss Reinsurance	3100	3090
Swiss Volksbank	2710	2730
Union Bank	5925	6000
Winterthur	7250	7200
Zurich Ins	3500	3500

SBC Index : 663.00
Previous : 663.90

*N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto Sept. 5

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5958	Abti Prce	$23¼	22⅞	23¼	+⅛
151	Acklands	$20½	20½	20½	—½
35930	Agnico E	$30	29¾	30	+1⅛
80503	Alt Energy	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅛
2900	Alta Nat	$13¼	13	13	—¼
103	Algoma St	$13½	13½	13½	—½
164712	A Barick	$19⅝	18¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
2224	Atco I f	$8⅝	8½	8½	[illegible]
23448	BCED	350	340	340	— 5
11053	BP Canada	$33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
11562	Bank BC	290	285	285	+ 5
713549	Bank N S	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
105	Baton	$23	23	23	
9001	Bonanza R	175	155	173	+12
700	Bralorne	155	155	155	+ 2
16325	Bramalea	$22	22	22	
750	Brenda M	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
52847	BCFP	$13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
10775	BC Res	127	125	127	— 1
26467	BC Phone	$27⅝	27¼	27⅛	+ ⅛
4600	Brunswk	$14⅛	13¾	14	+ ⅜
1300	Budd Can	$40⅛	40	40	
989630	CAE	$10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
8400	CCL B f	$17½	17	17	
22400	Cad Frv	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
21774	Campeau f	$21	20½	20½	+ ½
64618	C Nor West	$16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
1800	C Packrs	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
19400	C Tung	$7⅜	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
572244	CI Bk Com	$18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
132437	CTire A f	$15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
100	C Util B	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
960	Cara	$9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
2200	Celanese	$16	16	16	— ⅛
500	Celan 175 p	$24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
4450	Centrl Tr	$21⅞	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
130	CHUM	$63	63	63	
346198	Cineplex	$19⅝	18⅞	19	— ⅜
12601	C Distb A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4475	CDistb B f	$6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
13180	CTL Bank	$11⅝	11½	11½	
1400	Conwest A	$9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
5300	Coseka R	102	100	100	— 1
2400	Costain A	$18	17⅞	17⅞	
13700	Crownx	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
1000	Czar Res	140	140	140	
34700	Denison A p	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13200	Denison B f	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
1100	Develcon	240	220	220	
11332	Dickson A f	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2657	Dickson B	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
104610	Dofasco	$24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
7000	Domtar	$27	26⅞	27	+ 1
34975	Du Pont A	$34⅞	34	34	+ ⅛
132806	Dylex A	$16⅞	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
700	Elctham X	$10	10	10	
2851	Emco	$30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
48590	Equity Svr	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
27900	FCA Intl	$19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	— ⅛
420	C Falcon C	$16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
317330	Ficnbrdge	$19⅝	19	19	+ ⅛
21420	Fed Ind A	$17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
3400	F City Fin	$13⅞	13	13	
2400	Gendis A	$18⅞	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
2200	Geac Comp	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
300	Gibraltar	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
67724	Goldcorp f	$8⅞	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
2310	Graft G	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
24500	GL Forest	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
1642	Greyhnd	$28	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
921	H Group A	450	450	450	
700	Hawker	$27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
4968	Hayes D	$14	13⅞	14	
6050	Hees Intl	$34	34	34	+ ⅛
200	Hollinger	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
14415	H Bay Co	$28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
200265	Imasco	$34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
13400	Indal	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
1950	Inland Gas	$13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
168278	I Corona o	$29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
63825	Int Thom	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
11161	Inter Pipe	$41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅛
5000	Ivaco B	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
4300	Jannock	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
3977	Kerr Add	$17	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅛
37134	Labatt	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
19300	Lacana	$9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
2925	LOnt Cem	$25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
9735	Loblaw Co	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
12200	Lumonics	$13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
77565	Mcana A f	$35	34⅛	34⅞	— ⅛
1200	MDS H A	$16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16080	MICC	$8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
22869	Mclan H X	$19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
2145	Maritime f	$16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
17670	Molson A f	$25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅛
1600	Molson B	$25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅛
900	Murphy	$20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
112	Nabisco L	$37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
351949	Noranda	$19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
20721	Norcen	$14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
245522	Nva AltA f	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
26000	Nowsco W	$11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
105000	NuWst sp A	26	23	26	+ 1
9201	Omnibus o	36⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
61125	Oshawa A f	$21	20⅞	21	
47160	Pac W Airln	$19⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
9200	Pamour	$12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
39100	PanCan P	$28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
5465	Pembina	$14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	
380	Pine Point	$10	10	10	
356537	Placer	$31	30⅛	30⅞	+ ⅛
11520	Que Sturg o	35⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
12900	Rayrock f	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
21528	Redpath	$26⅛	26	26	+ 1
21982	ReedSt I Sp	$57⅛	57	57⅛	— ⅛
50	Rogers A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
7300	Roman	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
100	Rothman	$38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
1000	Sceptre R	287	287	287	— 3
4900	Scotts f	$37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	
124449	Sears Can	$12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
900	SHL Systm	$25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
900	Selkirk A f	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
16912	Shell Can	$25	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
25745	Sherritt	$6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1100	Slater B f	$14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
20300	Southam	$23⅞	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
22048	Spar Aero f	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
35285	Stelco A	$22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
12261	Sulpetro	55	51	55	+ 4
4501	Steep R	280	270	275	+15
26640	Teck Cor A	$25⅞	24	24⅛	+1⅛
256256	Teck B f	$25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
46064	Tex Can	$29⅛	28⅞	29	
9400	Thom N A	$30⅛	30	30⅛	
54548	Tor Dm Bk	$22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
22475	Torstar B f	$31⅛	30⅞	31	
4308	Traders A f	$50⅛	50	50	+ ⅛
650	Trns Mt	$14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
100	Trinity Res	53	53	53	— 1
10752	TrnAlta UA	$28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
44313	TrCan PL	$18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
416	Trimac	250	250	250	—15
54845	Trilon A	$33	32⅞	33	— ⅛
18300	Trizec A f	$31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
113776	Turbo	64	61	64	
6500	Unicorp A f	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1100	Un Carbid	$14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	— ⅛
6566	U Entrprise	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
915	U Keno	$7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4500	Versfl A f	175	165	175	+10
300	Vestgron	$7	7	7	
12150	Warpatr	$18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ⅛
3200	Weldwod	$20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
5400	Westmin	$9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
9650	Weston	$30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
4802	Woodwd A	$6	6	6	

Total sales 30,614,181 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,187.50	3,096.[illegible]

Montreal Sept. 5

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,301.78	1,302.58

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
22846	Bank Mont	$32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
2400	BombrdrA	$27	26½	26½	— ½
25180	BombrdrB	$26⅝	25⅞	26½	—1⅛
22100	CB Pak	$17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
108880	Cascades	$17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
7856	CanBath	$24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
1604	DomTxtA	$20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
12010	MntTrst	$13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
14700	NatBk Cda	$12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
68149	Neverca	$31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
39670	Power Corp	$16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
13350	Provigo	$19	18⅞	19	
19998	Royal Bank	$32⅞	31⅛	31⅞	+ ⅛
220	RoyTrstco	$34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
1740	SteinbrgA	$37⅞	37	37	— ⅛

Total Sales 4,981,705 shares.

BUSINESS PEOPLE
IN THE IHT EVERY WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY
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SPORTS

U.S. Open Was a Smashing Success for Czechoslovaks of All Nations

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — High in Section 342, during the long wait between the women's and the men's finals Sunday, a spectator could be seen wearing a red skirt and a white sweater.

"I thought it was appropriate to wear the Czech colors," said the young woman, whose family emigrated from Czechoslovakia years before she was born. "I'm quite proud of today."

Anybody with any trace of Czech or Slovak heritage was proud Sunday, as Martina Navratilova, formerly from Revnice, defeated Helena Sukova from Prague, 6-3, 6-2, before Ivan Lendl, formerly from Ostrava, beat Miloslav Mecir from Prievidza, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0.

During the long wait between singles finals, they could have piped Dvorak's haunting "New World" Symphony and Smetana's stirring "Ma Vlast" (My Country) over the loudspeaker and gone than a few spectators would have hummed along, no matter what their feelings about the regime that has controlled Czechoslovakia since after World War II, and which throttled the expectations of the Prague spring in 1968.

It had never happened before that four players born in the same country had competed for the two singles titles of the U.S. Open. But there was no unanimous way to regard these four players because they have made vastly different choices with their lives. Navratilova, now a U.S. citizen, lives in Fort Worth; Lendl resides in Greenwich, Connecticut, and has not been home since November 1984.

They show their distance in talking about the success of Czechoslovakia-born tennis players. Navratilova told a news conference Sunday that she would have been a tennis player even if she had been born in the United States; many members of her family had played the sport before her. Lendl, whose parents are both players, has praised his winters in Florida as a major reason for his breakthrough.

Sukova is more loyal to the Czechoslovak tennis federation, since her mother, Vera, was a Wimbledon finalist as well as a national coach before her death and her father, Cyril, is an official of the federation.

Mecir has not shown any sign of distancing himself from the Czechoslovak program. If anything, he has been the ideal representative of his nation, showing signs of homesickness and admitting that, if he were not winning matches in a major tournament, he would rather be home fishing.

Asked why Czechoslovakia-born players are doing so well these days, Mecir said the other day: "You don't have to be rich to play," an oblique and politically correct reaction to the country club image of American tennis.

Still, despite big talk of a tennis boom in Czechoslovakia, the majority of players seem to come from families with money and interest in tennis rather than from mass-production programs. Lendl and Navratilova and Hana Mandlikova, last year's Open champion, all have stressed their families' contribution to their good start in the sport. Mecir, on the other hand, seems to be portraying himself as a product of the system.

He was the biggest surprise of this year's tournament, even more than Sukova, who ousted Chris Evert Lloyd, and Steffi Graf of West Germany, who nearly derailed Navratilova in the semifinals.

Although Mecir, 22, has been on the professional tour for four years, he has not attracted attention in Grand Slam tournaments. Last year, he tore ligaments in his left knee while playing soccer and required two operations. He missed four months and then returned, as good as ever.

He comes from the Slovak portion of the country, in the east, although he now resides in Prague. With his thick, pointed beard and curly, dark-blond hair, and his impassive, straight-shouldered bearing, he does not seem as fiery or mobile as many of the best players of recent years, but his game grows on you.

Nicknamed Gattone, or Big Cat in Italian, Mecir moves deceptively quickly, disguising power and spins with seemingly late reactions to the ball. But his balance is so good that he can hang back before doing what he has in mind. His friend, Boris Becker, whom he upset in Saturday's semifinal, calls him "a strange dude" because Mecir has "no weaknesses."

He makes a habit of terrorizing Swedish players, and his rise to be a challenger of Lendl in a Grand Slam final cannot help but worry the Swedes, who will meet Czechoslovakia in a Davis Cup round later this year.

Is there more to Mecir than meets the eye? He seems more than willing to be a good soldier of the Czechoslovak federation, and he displays none of the deviousness of the national role model, the immortal Good Soldier Schweik from the novel by Jaroslav Hasek.

Schweik's world was a muddy jumble of World War I arrogance and ignorance; to survive, one had to goof off with an innocent smile on one's face. This good soldier shows none of that. He claimed no interest in the trappings of America, and said he would prefer to play the European circuit so he could rush home after a match.

Tuesday, Mecir would be able to head home, for a well-deserved rest and to test the streams that flow through his country. But for the last two weeks, the smooth Slovak had helped make a little bit of history at the U.S. Open, and to make proud Americans of Czech and Slovak ancestry dig into their wardrobes for a touch of red and a touch of white.

■ Navratilova: 'I'm an American'

Navratilova, who won her third U.S. Open singles title, also took some stinging shots at her native Czechoslovakia during the 13-day championships, Reuters reported from New York.

After she beat Andrea Holikova of Czechoslovakia in a first-round match, Navratilova, 29, was asked about the credit tennis schools are receiving for the success of Czechoslovak players and replied that it is "too much. We're all from playing families."

She said she got little encouragement from the schools, who "didn't pay any attention to me until I was 14. I was getting only two or three racquets a year and some gut [string] until then."

She said she probably got the most help "from Helena's mother. The same goes for Hana playing with her father and Ivan playing with his mother."

Navratilova, who became a U.S. citizen in 1981, said Sunday it had been thrilling to return to her native land this summer to play in the Federation Cup matches, but she also took pains to tell everyone that she is an American now, any descriptions of the Open finals as being all-Czechoslovak notwithstanding.

Returning to Czechoslovakia "was a very special thing," she said, "but I would never live there again, there is just no doubt about that. That is where I was born. This is my home. I am an American now.

"I'll always be a Czech because I was born that way. I'm not trying to deny it. I have always felt American since I've lived here and I think I appreciate living here a lot more than people who have been born here and sort of take it for granted.

"I had to earn it. I had to take a test. You guys are just born here. You don't have to pass a test, you just have to come out of the womb and say, here I am, I'm an American."

Superman Leads Chargers' 50-28 Rout of Dolphins

By Chris Cobbs
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN DIEGO — It started innocently enough with a harmless-looking little flare pass to a halfback.

It ended with a move that would not be out of place in an Olympic highlight film of three-meter dives.

Gary Anderson of the San Diego Chargers caught a short pass from Dan Fouts and looked upfield at the goal line, 19 yards away. There was only one Miami Dolphin to contend with, safety Bud Brown.

Their paths intersected at the five, where Anderson vaulted over Brown and decided, in midair, that the ball might be jarred loose if he landed on his stomach. So he opted to do a flip into the endzone.

The safe landing provided the first touchdown in a 50-28 victory for the Chargers, and the most points ever scored against Miami in the 17 years that Don Shula has coached the team.

"I'm still looking for the phone booth he jumped out of to become Superman," said Anderson's teammate, Lionel James. "He jumped from 15 feet out, must have gone up about 10 feet and came down with no splash. I give him a 10.5 on the dive."

The bedazzled Dolphins also saw the Chargers:

● Run for 224 yards and control the ball for 38 minutes 50 seconds. It was the most yards rushing for the Chargers in six years.

● Pass for 276 yards and three touchdowns, negating the 294 yards and three touchdowns that Miami's new $9-million quarterback, Dan Marino, produced.

● Give a credible imitation of a respectable defense, sacking Marino four times, causing two fumbles and pressuring him throughout the game while confining his runners to 45 yards.

"When you get beat as badly as we did, about all you can do is congratulate the other team," Shula said. "The Chargers have one of the most sophisticated offenses you'll ever see . . . I hope."

Kelly Wins a Duel, But Jets Beat Bills

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ORCHARD PARK, New York — A marvelous fourth-quarter passing duel between two quarterbacks ended Sunday with the New York Jets hanging on for a 28-24 victory over the Buffalo Bills on the opening day of the National Football League season.

Each team produced two touchdowns in the final period, but what a Rich Stadium record crowd of 79,951 will remember was that the Bills' Jim Kelly passed for three touchdowns, two in the last 15 minutes, and that Ken O'Brien, who threw for two scores, one in the last quarter, was able to sustain a drive that ran out the clock.

Kelly, after two years in the U.S. Football League, produced 20 completions in 33 attempts for 292 yards. O'Brien was 18 of 25 for 318 yards, with Al Toon good for 119 yards on six receptions.

Kelly's first play in his new uniform was a 13-yard completion to Pete Metzelaars. As soon as the receiver snared it, the crowd stood as if royalty had entered. The Kelly era had begun.

Broncos 38, Raiders 36: In Denver, John Elway threw two touchdown passes and caught one from running back Steve Sewell during a wild victory over Los Angeles.

The Broncos capitalized on two turnovers in the second half to get back into the contest. First, running back Marcus Allen was stripped of the ball at the Raider 16 by linebacker Ken Woodard, who scored with the fumble to make it 29-28.

After Marc Wilson threw his third touchdown pass, a 57-yarder to Rod Barksdale for a 36-28 lead, rookie Napolean McCallum fumbled on a kickoff return and Denver got the ball at the Raider 39. Helped by two penalties, the Broncos scored the go-ahead touchdown on running back Gene Lang's seven-yard pass play.

Patriots 33, Colts 3: In Foxboro, Massachusetts, Tony Eason, who struggled in the Super Bowl, passed for 252 yards and Tony Franklin kicked field goals of 38, 39, 49 and 25 yards against Indianapolis.

With the score 10-3 in the third quarter the Colts had a third-and-goal at the New England 10. But center Ray Donaldson snapped the ball over the head of quarterback Gary Hogeboom, rookie defensive end Brent Williams picked it up at the 31 and ran 26 yards to the Colt 43. On the next play, Stanley Morgan caught Eason's pass in the end zone between two defenders.

Seahawks 30, Steelers 0: In Seattle, Dave Brown returned an interception 18 yards for a touchdown and Dave Krieg threw two touchdown passes against Pittsburgh.

It was the Steelers' first shutout since 1982, when the Seahawks beat them, 16-0. It was the Seahawks' first shutout since beating Kansas City, 45-0, in 1984.

They intercepted Pittsburgh quarterback Mark Malone three times, forced two fumbles and blocked a punt to set up a touchdown.

Chiefs 24, Bengals 14: In Kansas City, Missouri, Deron Cherry scored on a blocked punt and Jeff Smith got the go-ahead touchdown on a 15-yard pass against Cincinnati.

The Bengals failed to score in the last period after Reggie Williams recovered quarterback Todd Blackledge's fumble on the Kansas City 15. *(NYT, AP)*

NFL ROUNDUP

Reuters-UPI

Miloslav Mecir, the reluctant visitor from Czechoslovakia, also was unhappy with the 6-4, 6-2, 6-0 score of his match against Ivan Lendl in the men's singles final of the U.S. Open.

Lendl Wins 2d Title In U.S. Open With Quick Rout of Mecir

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ivan Lendl won his second U.S. Open men's singles title Sunday by beating Miloslav Mecir, the reluctant visitor from Czechoslovakia, by the score of 6-4, 6-2, 6-0 in a match that was more like a practice session than a test of skill and fortitude.

The No. 1 player in the world overpowered his 16th-seeded countryman in just 1 hour 53 minutes. After a close first set that mimicked the previous six matches he had played in the tournament, Lendl coasted to victory having lost only one set — to Henri Leconte of France — in a methodical but superb display of tennis expertise at the Open.

Lendl earned $210,000 but, more important, he reaffirmed his top ranking. And, apparently, the victory did not satisfy his thirst for more championships. "I'm going to go home and start working hard again for next year," he said.

This was Lendl's fifth consecutive appearance in the Open final, although in his first three he was routed twice by Jimmy Connors and then by John McEnroe.

This time it was Mecir, a deceptively good player who is better on clay, who looked forlorn as the match wore on. Lendl broke him to start the match, then was broken back, the earliest he had been broken during the tournament. Each player then continued to hold serve, Lendl relying on his serve and forehand, Mecir keeping Lendl off balance with his variety-pack tennis.

Lendl won the opening set when he broke Mecir again in the seventh game. A backhand passing shot down the line made it deuce, then Lendl reached break point when he whipped a forehand down the line. On the next point, Mecir rallied from the baseline, moving Lendl from side to side as if sweeping the court with a broom, but the strategy failed when he drove a backhand into the net.

Lendl closed out the set in the 10th game, serving an ace for good measure. It had not been easy, and although the crowd of 20,809 was relatively quiet, Mecir was very much in the match. On occasion, Lendl walked around the court with his hands on his hips, shaking his head in frustration. It was as if Mecir was preventing him from playing his best.

That is the way Mecir baffles most of his opponents. After losing in the semifinals, for example, Boris Becker blamed his own indecision. When Lendl and Mecir held serve to start the second set, it looked like more of the same.

This time, however, Lendl forced a break in the third game, now coming to the net on occasion and passing Mecir when he attempted to volley. At deuce, Mecir erred twice on his backhand. Lendl led, 2-1.

He never gave up the advantage. He began holding serve with more ease and broke Mecir in the seventh game to lead, 5-2. Mecir looked disillusioned and disinterested as Lendl closed out the set.

Lendl broke him in the first game of the third set and now the match had the appearance of a rout. Spectators began heading toward the exits, a sight unseen in eight previous Open finals at the National Tennis Center.

Still, Mecir said he was pleased with his performance and that "I played very hard. I was a little nervous before the match."

Sounding apologetic, he added, "I try my best, but I never said I would be number one."

Lendl had a 61-4 match record entering the Open final and seven tournament victories this year. The hardcourts that are so popular in the United States may now be his best surface, a showplace for the most complete game in tennis.

Fehr Shoots 69, Wins First PGA Title

The Associated Press

ENDICOTT, New York — Rick Fehr shot two-under-par 69 Sunday to win his first PGA Tour title, at the B.C. Open, by two strokes over Larry Mize.

Fehr finished 72 holes at 267, two strokes off the tournament record set by Calvin Peete in 1982. Fehr's previous best finish was a tie for sixth. It was Mize's third second-place finish this year.

■ In Potomac, Maryland, Arnold Palmer and Gene Littler each shot two-under-par 69 Sunday as the U.S. team beat an international squad of senior golfers in the Chrysler Cup, 68½-31½.

Palmer, 57 Wednesday, and Littler, 56, tied for first in stroke play.

Yankees Depart Race as Red Sox Increase Lead in AL East

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANAHEIM, California — Suddenly, there is no more race for the New York Yankees. They essentially eliminated themselves Sunday with a 7-2 loss to the California Angels that put them 10½ games out of the American League East lead with only 25 left to play.

At the same time, the first-place Boston Red Sox continued to distance themselves from the Toronto Blue Jays, who fell 6½ back. Boston beat Minnesota, 9-0, while Toronto lost in Chicago, 4-3.

The Yankees were 5-6 on this trip to the West Coast, rendering their next six games — three each against Toronto and Boston — virtually meaningless. A week ago, when New York was 5½ out of the lead, those games stood as major meetings.

The Yankees left Anaheim smarting from a second straight trouncing. Don Sutton allowed them only two unearned runs in six innings for his 309th victory, while Brian Downing and George Hendrick hit home runs for the Angels, giving their team seven in the three-game series. The Yankees got eight hits Sunday, all singles.

"It doesn't look good for us," Don Mattingly said.

A complicating factor has been injuries. Four regulars did not start this time: Rickey Henderson (sore right hand), Willie Randolph (resting a sore left hamstring), Claudell Washington (bruised left foot) and Dan Pasqua (sore right knee). Dave Winfield removed himself after striking out in the second inning, complaining of a sore neck.

So the lineup had some unfamiliar names in it. But the game proceeded as if everything were the same: The pitching wilted early, and the offense never came together.

The Yankees, in fact, scored their two runs because of a three-base error on Downing, the California left fielder. Ron Kittle was on base in the second inning with a single when Henry Cotto hit a sinking liner that Downing tried to stop on a short hop. Instead, the ball squirted beneath his glove and rolled to the fence, allowing the speedy Cotto to race around the bases safely.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Red Sox 9, Twins 0: In Boston, Jim Rice hit his second grand slam of the series against Minnesota and Bruce Hurst, who had struggled in recent outings, pitched a nine-hitter while striking out seven as the Red Sox won their eighth straight.

White Sox 4, Blue Jays 3: In Chicago, Jerry Hairston's bases-loaded walk with two out in the bottom of the seventh beat Toronto.

Brewers 7, Indians 2: In Milwaukee, Pete Vuckovich and Dan Plesac held Cleveland to seven hits to help the Brewers end a season-high eight-game losing streak. Vuckovich won for the first time since Aug. 8, 1985.

Orioles 8, Mariners 0: In Baltimore, John Shelby, Floyd Rayford and Mike Young homered to back Scott McGregor's six-hit pitching against Seattle and help end a four-game losing streak.

Eddie Murray, who went 3-for-5 and drove in three runs, became the first player to reach 1,000 RBI in his first 10 seasons since Frank Robinson in 1965.

A's 8, Tigers 4: In Oakland, California, Jerry Willard hit a three-run homer during a five-run fifth that beat Detroit.

Royals 5, Rangers 2: In Arlington, Texas, Angel Salazar drove in three runs for Kansas City, two with a tie-breaking double. The loss dropped Texas 7½ games behind the Angels in the West.

Giants 1, Expos 0: In the National League, in Montreal, Floyd Youmans struck out 10 and allowed only one hit over eight innings — but that double, by Mike Aldrete in the first inning, scored the game's only run. Mike Krukow pitched a two-hitter for San Francisco, striking out nine and retiring 18 straight batters from the second through the seventh inning.

With one out in the first, Youmans hit Robby Thompson on the left wrist with a pitch. Thompson stole second, went to third on a wild pitch, and Aldrete doubled into deep center field.

Astros 6, Cardinals 3: In Houston, pinch hitters Davey Lopes and Jim Pankovits drove in three runs against St. Louis.

Cubs 11, Reds 3: In Cincinnati, Chico Walker, Shawon Dunston and Leon Durham hit bases-empty homers as Chicago amassed 19 hits in ending a seven-game skid.

Phillies 2, Dodgers 1: In Philadelphia, Los Angeles reliever Ken Howell walked three batters in the ninth, the last pinch-hitter Ron Roenicke with the bases loaded.

Pirates 3, Braves 1: In Atlanta, Pittsburgh pitchers Bob Kipper and Barry Jones gave up only five hits.

Mets 7-6, Padres 1-5: In New York, Ed Hearn's bases-loaded walk in the sixth inning of the second game forced in the go-ahead run. Dwight Gooden pitched a four-hitter in the opener. *(NYT, UPI, AP)*

■ Chisox Release Foster

George Foster, signed by the White Sox in August as a free agent, was given his unconditional release after Sunday's game, The Associated Press reported from Chicago.

The outfielder, 37, played in 15 games after being unconditionally released by the New York Mets. Although he hit a home run in his first game, it was his only one in a Chicago uniform. He was batting .216 with four RBI.

"I appreciate them giving me the chance they did," he said.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota	000 000 000	0	7 1
Boston	005 040 00x	9	15 0
Hesten, Anderson (5) and Laudner; Hurst and Sullivan. W—Hurst, 10-7. L—Hesten, 6-13. HRs—Bost, Rice (16), Buckner (12).			
Seattle	000 000 000	0	4 0
Baltimore	101 310 02x	8	14 1
Langston, Heinemann (4), Firovoid (6), Brown (7), Guetterman (8) and Kearney; McGregor and Dempsey. W—McGregor, 10-11. L—Langston, 11-11. HRs—Bal, Shelby (9), Rayford (3), M.Young (7).			
Cleveland	001 001 000	2	7 2
Milwaukee	101 203 00x	7	9 0
Schrom, Nales (4), Jones (7), Butcher (8) and Allanson; Vuckovich, Plesac (7) and Moore. W—Vuckovich, 1-1. L—Schrom, 12-7. Sv—Plesac (11). HRs—Cle, Jacoby (16). Mil, Youni (7), Manning (5).			
New York	020 000 000	2	8 0
California	200 410 00x	7	13 1
Rasmussen, Sloddard (4), Nielsen (7) and Skinner; Sutton, Lucas (7) and Boone. W—Sutton, 14-9. L—Rasmussen, 14-5. Sv—Lucas (2). HRs—Cal, Downing (17), Hendrick (13).			
Toronto	000 300 000	3	7 0
Chicago	002 000 20x	4	6 0
Clancy, Eichhorn (7) and Martinez, Whitt (6); Carlton, Schmidt (4), Nelson (5), Thigpen (8) and Hassey. W—Nelson, 6-6. L—Clancy, 14-9. Sv—Thigpen (5).			
Detroit	020 000 200	4	9 0
Oakland	011 050 01x	8	10 1
Petry, Slaton (5), Cary (6), King (7) and Heath, Lowry (8); Young, Moorehead (7) and Willard. W—Young, 11-8. L—Petry, 4-8. Sv—Moorehead (2). HRs—Det, Evans (20), Lemon (9), Oak, Willard (3).			
Kansas City	110 002 010	5	11 0
Texas	100 100 000	2	5 0
Jackson and Sundberg; Haupt, Williams (9) and Mercado. W—Jackson, 10-10. L—Haupt 12-9. HRs—KC, Wirfle (19). Tex, Sierra (11).			

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego	000 001 000	1	4 2
New York	140 100 01x	7	7 1
LaPoint, Stoddard (4), Waller (6) and Kennedy; Gooden and Carter. W—Gooden, 14-5. L—LaPoint, 1-2. HR—SD, Iorg (2).			
Second Game			
San Diego	002 001 001	5	10 0
New York	200 102 00x	5	14 1
Welsh, Lefferts (5), Stoddard (7) and Bochy; Fernandez, Sisk (6), McDowell (7) and Hearn. W—Sisk, 4-2. L—Lefferts, 7-7. Sv—McDowell (19).			
San Francisco	100 000 000	1	1 1
Montreal	000 000 00x	0	2 2
Krukow and Melvin; Youmans, Burke (9) and Hunt, Bilardello (9). W—Krukow, 15-8. L—Youmans, 12-10.			
Los Angeles	000 001 000	1	7 1
Philadelphia	100 000 001	2	5 0
Holton, Powell (6), Howell (8) and Trevino, Scioscia (9); Ruffin, Tekulve (8) and Reynolds. W—Tekulve, 10-3. L—Howell, 5-10. HR—Phi, Thompson (4).			
Pittsburgh	002 000 001	3	8 0
Atlanta	000 000 001	1	5 0
Kipper, B.Jones (8) and Ortiz; Acker, Speck (3), McMurtry (6), Assenmacher (8), Garber (9) and Virgil. W—Kipper, 4-7. L—Speck, 2-1. Sv—B.Jones (3). HR—Pitt, Diaz (11).			
Chicago	333 011 000	11	19 0
Cincinnati	000 011 010	3	11 1
Maddux and Davis, Martin (8); Gullickson, Landum (2), Willis (4), Price (6), Murphy (8), Batera (9) and Diaz. W—Maddux, 1-1. L—Gullickson, 13-9. HRs—Chi, Walker (1), Dunston (15), Durham (16). Cin, Diaz (9).			
St.Louis	110 010 000	3	7 1
Houston	000 122 10x	4	12 1
Mathews, Burgar (6), Bower (8) and Ladd; Forsch, Calhoun (6), Lopez (7), Smith (9) and Ashby. W—Calhoun, 1-0. L—Mathews, 10-5. Sv—Smith (29). HR—Hou, Garner (9).			

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	82	54	.603	—
Toronto	76	61	.555	6½
New York	72	65	.526	10½
Detroit	71	67	.514	12
Cleveland	69	69	.500	14
Baltimore	67	69	.493	15
Milwaukee	65	71	.478	17
West Division				
California	78	58	.574	—
Texas	71	66	.518	7½
Oakland	64	73	.467	14½
Kansas City	63	74	.460	15½
Seattle	61	77	.442	18
Chicago	60	76	.441	18
Minnesota	58	78	.426	20

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	92	44	.676	—
Philadelphia	71	65	.522	21
St. Louis	68	68	.500	24
Montreal	66	68	.493	25
Chicago	56	80	.412	36
Pittsburgh	55	80	.407	36½
West Division				
Houston	78	58	.574	—
Cincinnati	70	66	.515	8
San Francisco	68	69	.496	10½
Atlanta	64	71	.474	13½
Los Angeles	64	72	.471	14
San Diego	63	74	.460	15½

Football

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
New England	1	0	0	1.000	33	3
N.Y. Jets	1	0	0	1.000	28	24
Buffalo	0	1	0	.000	24	28
Indianapolis	0	1	0	.000	3	33
Miami	0	1	0	.000	28	50
Central						
Houston	1	0	0	1.000	31	3
Cincinnati	0	1	0	.000	14	24
Cleveland	0	1	0	.000	31	41
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	.000	0	30
West						
Denver	1	0	0	1.000	38	36
Kansas City	1	0	0	1.000	24	14
San Diego	1	0	0	1.000	50	28
Seattle	1	0	0	1.000	28	0
L.A. Raiders	0	1	0	.000	36	38

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Washington	1	0	0	1.000	41	14
Dallas	0	0	0	.000	0	0
N.Y. Giants	0	0	0	.000	0	0
Philadelphia	0	1	0	.000	14	41
St. Louis	0	1	0	.000	10	16
Central						
Chicago	1	0	0	1.000	41	21
Detroit	1	0	0	1.000	13	10
Green Bay	0	1	0	.000	3	21
Minnesota	0	1	0	.000	10	13
Tampa Bay	0	1	0	.000	7	31
West						
Atlanta	1	0	0	1.000	31	10
L.A. Rams	1	0	0	1.000	16	10
San Francisco	1	0	0	1.000	31	7
New Orleans	0	1	0	.000	10	31

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Atlanta 31, New Orleans 10
Chicago 41, Cleveland 21
Detroit 13, Minnesota 10
Houston 31, Green Bay 3
L.A. Rams 16, St. Louis 10
Washington 41, Philadelphia 14
San Francisco 31, Tampa Bay 7
San Diego 50, Miami 28
N.Y. Jets 28, Buffalo 24
Denver 38, L.A. Raiders 36
New England 33, Indianapolis 3
Kansas City 24, Cincinnati 14
Seattle 28, Pittsburgh 0

Tennis

U.S. Open Results

MEN'S SINGLES
Final
Ivan Lendl (1), Czechoslovakia, def. Miloslav Mecir (16), Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES
Final
Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver, U.S., def. Hana Mandlikova, Czechoslovakia, and Wendy Turnbull, Australia, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.

European Soccer

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Malorca 1, Barcelona 1
Athletic Bilbao 1, Zaragoza 0
Espanol 2, Murcia 0
Sabadell 2, Real Sociedad 2
Cadiz 0, Cassuna 0
Valladolid 2, Gijon 0
Santander 1, Atletico Madrid 1
Real Madrid 1, Las Palmas 1
Sevilla 1, Betis 2

Points Standings: Betis 4; Real Sociedad, Barcelona, Las Palmas, Espanol, Real Madrid 3; Zaragoza, Osasuna, Gijon, Malorca, Atletico Madrid, Valladolid, Athletic Bilbao 2; Sabadell, Santander, Cadiz 1; Sevilla, Murcia 0.

Golf

Top finishers and winnings in the B.C. Open golf tournament, which ended Sunday on the par-71, 6,966-yard En Joie Golf Club at Endicott, New York:

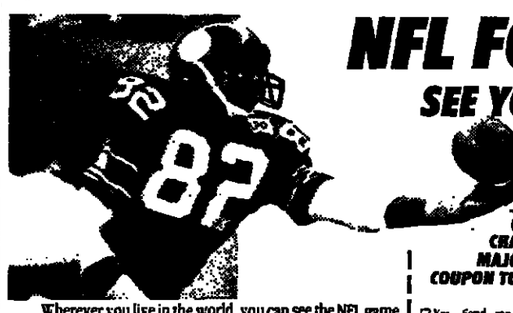
Rick Fehr, $72,000	65-66-67-69—267
Larry Mize, $43,200	64-67-70-68—269
Howard Twitty, $27,200	69-68-68-66—271
Bobby Wadkins, $19,200	66-68-73-65—272
Bill Glasson, $15,200	66-70-71-67—274
Calvin Peete, $15,200	71-67-70-66—274
Jay Haas, $12,900	70-69-69-67—275
Jack Renner, $12,900	72-68-67-68—275
Tom Purtzer, $11,400	69-68-70-69—276
Jeff Sluman, $10,000	69-68-71-69—277
Tony Sills, $10,000	71-67-70-69—277
Dick Mast, $10,000	68-69-68-72—277
Hale Irwin, $7,733	70-69-68-71—278
D.A. Weibring, $7,733	72-70-67-69—278
Chip Beck, $7,733	68-70-68-72—278

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
CHICAGO—Placed Julio Cruz and Luis Salazar, infielders, on the 21-day disabled list.
OAKLAND—Recalled Wayne Gross and Rob Nelson, infielders, from Tacoma of the Pacific Coast League. Recalled Terry Steinbach, catcher, from Huntsville of the Southern League.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
TORONTO—Received Jerome Dupont, defenseman; Ken Yaremchuk, center, and a fourth-round draft pick in 1987 as compensation from Chicago for signing free agent Gary Nylund, defenseman.

COLLEGE
C.W. POST—Named Charlie Woest defensive line coach.
DUQUESNE—Promoted Don Mazer to a full-time basketball coaching position. Named Barry Brodzinski assistant basketball coach.
IONA—David Heller resigned as women's swimming coach.
IOWA STATE—Said that Tim Niesslne, linebacker; Greg Butts, wide receiver; Scott Criswelma, quarterback, and Brad Henke, defensive tackle, have left the football team.
LOUISIANA STATE—Announced that the NCAA has placed its football program on one year's probation for recruiting violations.



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OBSERVER

Summer Tennis Angst

Buchwald

WASHINGTON — The mail concerning summer tennis has been very heavy, and must be answered immediately.

Dear Sir:

This summer I reserved a court at 10 o'clock in the morning. When I showed up, Payette wouldn't get off. He claimed that I had refused to give up the court the day before when he had a reservation. The reason I refused to leave was that I hadn't finished serving. What should I have done to get Payette off the court?

Don Rappaport

□

Dear Don:

There is only one thing to do in such a case. Take Payette's tennis balls and throw them over the fence. Then when he goes to fetch them, lock the gate on him. If it can work for John McEnroe, it can work for you.

Dear Sir:

I had a singles' game with Rose Styron the other day, and she arrived with six house guests. I protested that we couldn't get all of them on the court at the same time. She became angry and said that she had promised her guests a game and she couldn't understand why I was making such a big deal over a few extra people. Was I wrong in objecting to having so many players on the court at the same time?

Wendy Leurs

Dear Wendy:

It's hard to say who is right and who is wrong. While four people are usually the maximum for a tennis match, there have been occasions, particularly where there is a shortage of courts, when as many as 14 people play on each side. What you should have said to Rose was, "Why don't we have a baseball game instead?"

□

Dear Sir:

I play with a fellow named Califano (no relation to the former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare). He has never opened a can of tennis balls in his life. He says that the reason he doesn't do this is that every time you tear off the top of a can you destroy the ozone. Is there any truth to this?

Jack Valenti

Dear Jack:

This ozone rumor has been going around for some time. It is spread by people who have guarded the same can of balls since they took up playing tennis. While the ozone is indeed being destroyed, it is not caused by those opening cans but by people who are constantly lobbing the balls high into the air.

□

Dear Sir:

My wife and I enjoy playing singles against each other. The only problem I have is that she calls all my shots out when they are in. If she cheats at tennis, how do I know she isn't cheating at other things?

Bruce Dogged

Dear Bruce:

The first thing I would suggest is that you ask your wife to take an eye examination. As with many tennis players, it's possible her eyesight is impaired enough for her to believe that your shots are out. If her eyes are O.K., then have a heart-to-heart conversation with her. Tell her the most important thing in a marriage is complete honesty and trust. If she wants to cheat on her calls, suggest that she play golf instead.

Big French Doll Sells for $45,000

United Press International

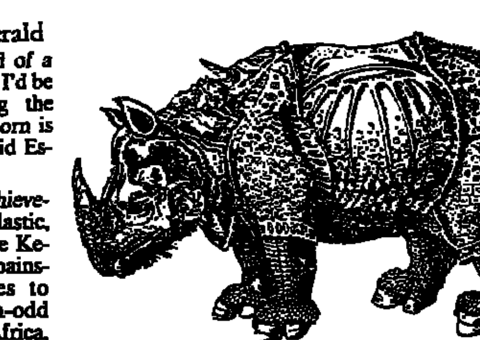
LOS ANGELES — A 19th-century French doll of the type known as "long-faced Jumeau" has been sold for a record $45,000, according to an auction house spokeswoman.

The 29-inch (74-centimeter) Jumeau Triste, with a bisque head and pressed wood-pulp body, was sold to an anonymous New York man on Saturday, the first day of a two-day auction by Theriaults, The Doll Masters, a nationwide auction house, said the spokeswoman, Tammy Trujillo.

The previous record of $38,000 was set in 1984 by another 19th-century French doll, also sold at Theriaults. The $45,000 doll, made in the 1880s by Emile Jumeau of Paris, is rare because of its large size and excellent condition, Trujillo said.

Quest for the Rhino Horn Market

By Mary Anne Fitzgerald



David Waters

Esmond Martin and friend: No aphrodisiacs.

NAIROBI — "If I died of a heart attack tomorrow, I'd be remembered for smashing the Western myth that rhino horn is used as an aphrodisiac," said Esmond B. Martin.

While Martin's other achievements may not be iconoclastic, they are no less arcane. The Kenya-based geographer has painstakingly combed archives to quantify the one million-odd slaves exported from East Africa, collated a history of Japanese carved ivory ornaments and unveiled the secrets of the Indian Ocean dhow trade.

All this is a prelude to his latest work, a five-month survey of the rhino horn market in 13 Asian countries. His report on the trip, destined for the World Wildlife Fund and other conservation organizations, concludes that demand for this esoteric article has dampened. It is an important milestone both in Martin's eight-year odyssey to lay bare the tangled structure of the international trade in rhino products and in conservationists' campaigns to save the five species of rhino that inhabit African and Asian forests and savannahs.

For the last 15 years, poachers have decimated three-quarters of the world's rhino population. In Kenya, heavy commercial poaching has reduced the number of rhino from 20,000 to under 500 since 1970. Yet attempts to stem the slaughter have been singularly unsuccessful. Short-sighted and ungainly, rhinos are easy targets. And pound for pound, their horn is more valuable than any other animal product. In India, black-market horn sells for $4,000 a kilo (2.2 pounds).

Until recently, however, little attention was paid to why it fetched such high prices. The popular theory was that the horn was bought by Asian men to heighten the delights of their sex life. That was before Martin and others proved that rhino horn was more frequently bought for other purposes.

In a search that led him from the Red Sea to the back streets of Bangkok, Martin found evidence that rhino horn was prized not only for its connotations of masculinity but also for its supposed healing properties. Once he had identified the people who bought the horn, Martin set out to persuade them to try substitutes such as the horns of domestic water buffalo and the saiga antelope.

"If you want to stop the trade, first figure out where it's going and what it's being used for," he explained. The role played by marketplace economics has won the recognition of Prince Philip of Britain and the World Wildlife Fund, by whom Martin is retained as a consultant.

Martin stumbled onto the smuggling network by chance. While delving through East African customs records for a book he was writing on dhows, some intriguing figures came to light. Between 1970 and 1976 nearly 24 tons of horn, representing 8,000 rhino, had been shipped to North and South Yemen.

There he found that the horns were being fashioned into dagger handles for the *jambia* that every Yemeni man wears as a weapon. Once only sheikhs could afford rhino horn, which assumes a delicate amber color when carved. Then, during the 1970s, per-capita incomes swelled as thousands of Yemenis cashed in on the Gulf states' oil boom as migrant labor, and also became the world's largest importers of rhino horn.

While 40 percent of the horn that left Africa went to decorate daggers, the remainder turned up in China, Taiwan, Japan and Southeast Asian nations. Martin was determined to follow the complicated route from carcass to customer.

For three months of the following year, 1979, he toured Asia with assistance from the World Wildlife Fund. The information he ferretted out shattered once and for all the aphrodisiac theory. Rhino horn is a key ingredient in the Chinese traditional medicine that prevails in the East. During the late 1970s traditional pharmacists were prescribing almost five tons of horn a year for a variety of ailments from headaches and fevers to lumbago and hemorrhoids. This was equivalent to 13,750 rhino.

For Martin, these revelations were just the first step in his bid to halt the trade. Support for a public relations campaign against the use of rhino horn snowballed. In 1982 it was sanctioned by the World Wildlife Fund and backed by officials from CITES, a wildlife convention that considers the rhino an endangered species.

That year the North Yemen government yielded to pressure from U.S. conservationists and banned the import of horn. However, it has been only in the last two years that the directive has been policed.

Prince Philip, president of the World Wildlife Fund, was central to the strategy. He sent personal letters to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, the sultan of Brunei and other heads of state urging they take action to save the rhino.

During the last 18 months four Asian nations have been persuaded to end their involvement in the rhino trade. As a result, annual consumption has been cut to 1.5 tons and promises to be reduced further once old stocks have been used up.

Taiwan banned rhino imports in August 1985. Macao followed its example last December. Brunei has stopped the export of Sumatran rhino products but still buys from Singapore, the largest remaining center for the trade. Martin is hopeful Lee's government will sign CITES soon. China, Japan and Hong Kong have already ratified the CITES treaty, and continued criticism from the World Wildlife Fund may force other Asian countries to follow. For Martin, acting as envoy, the experience was sometimes hazardous. He faced his greatest challenge in South Korea where rhino shavings are one of 30 herbal and animal ingredients used in *chung sin hwan* balls, a popular remedy for high blood pressure and nose bleeds. The balls are covered in gold leaf and swallowed whole.

Despite strong opposition from the 3,000-member Korean Oriental Doctors Association, persistent lobbying of the minister for health gradually achieved a ban on the use of rhino products in traditional medicine by May 1985.

Martin takes evident delight in tracking down his quarry. "I like getting in there and being the first one. My IQ is only slightly above average, but I think I've got a good investigative sense."

His persistence has elicited accounts from witnesses of a king who shot a rhino for sport — he is not ready to reveal which one — and another monarch, the king of Nepal, who secretly sacrificed a rhino to his ancestors.

Martin prefers the role of interviewer to being interviewed. He is reticent about his well-heeled upbringing in Long Island, New York.

After receiving an M.A. degree in geography at the University of Arizona, where he met his wife Chryssee, Martin gravitated to the University of Liverpool for his doctorate, attracted by its reputation for the best African department.

His deeper affair with Africa was sparked at the age of 18 by his father's suggestion that he visit what is now Zaire, Burundi and Rwanda. He and his wife have lived in Kenya since the early 1960s. At one point Martin was able to indulge in his self-confessed "old-fashioned romanticism" when the couple acted as live-in curators for Fort Jesus, a 16th-century Portugese fort in Mombasa.

For the last 15 years they have been ensconced in a leafy plot 10 miles outside Nairobi where they live in a porticoed villa furnished in a style reminiscent of the more fashionable apartments of Manhattan.

At 45, Martin is ready to tackle the next offbeat subject that he believes chance will one day introduce into his life. In the meantime, he is content to pursue his novel approach to protecting the rhino.

Does he hold out hope they will ever flourish as a species? "Now, what a question! There are problems with all five species. The Javan ones are doing all right but they'll never expand. There are only 800 Sumatran ones left in Asia. They're in pretty bad shape because they are so scattered. The various countries need to coordinate their efforts but it's not being done. The future is pretty dim."

Mary Anne Fitzgerald is a Nairobi-based journalist.

PEOPLE

Sinatra's Heartbreak: Book Names Gardner

An unauthorized biography of **Frank Sinatra** paints the singer-actor as an insensitive womanizer who seduced a series of actresses but fell apart when he was rejected by **Ava Gardner**. The book, "His Way: The Unauthorized Biography of Frank Sinatra," excerpts of which appear in Sunday's issue of People magazine, was written by **Kitty Kelley**, a Washington journalist, after interviews with hundreds of friends, relations and associates of Sinatra, as well as with Mafia experts. The book says the breakup of his 1940s relationship with Gardner shattered the actor, and for years afterward his music reflected "the brooding melancholy he was feeling."

□

Mayor Clint Eastwood of Carmel, California, wants to halt sales of T-shirts, bumper stickers, caps and other items that bear his face or name. "To me, Carmel is not Clintsville," Eastwood said at a meeting of the Carmel Business Association.

□

Bob Geldof, leader of the Live Aid campaign to fight African famine, has received two honors that he said meant more to his family than the honorary knighthood he was recently given by Britain's **Queen Elizabeth**. The pop singer turned Third World aid campaigner arrived in his grandfather's home region of Flanders, in northern Belgium, to receive an honorary doctorate from the University of Ghent. Before the ceremony, he was handed a letter from the mayor of nearby Ypres inviting him to become a freeman of the borough. Geldof, whose grandfather left his home in Ypres in 1907 to seek work in England, said: "My father was extremely unimpressed by the knighthood, but when he heard I had been offered this doctorate, he was over the moon."

□

In Hamburg, **Dr. Luc Montagnier**, who heads the Paris-based Pasteur Institute's research on AIDS, has been given the two-million mark ($900,000) Koerber Foundation Award for the discovery of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), identified as causing acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

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